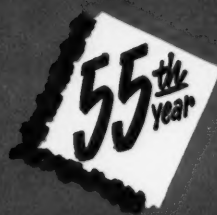


The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

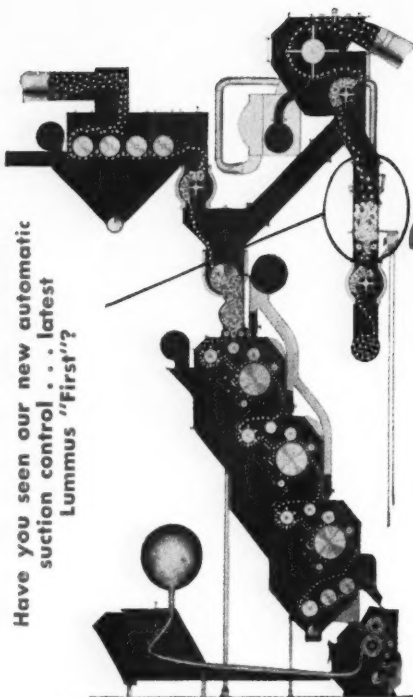
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

APRIL 24, 1954



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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Have you seen our new automatic suction control . . . latest Lummus "first"?

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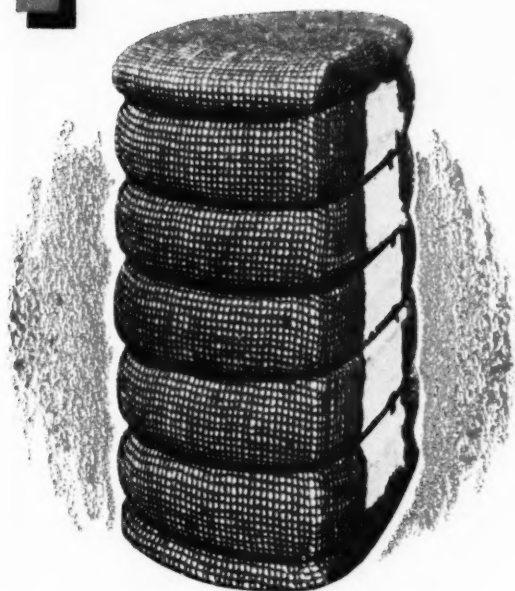
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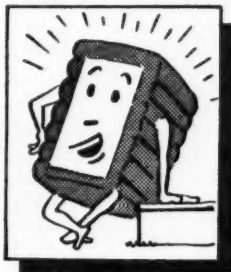
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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

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National Cotton Ginnery Association
Alabama Cotton Ginnery Association
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California Cotton Ginnery Association
The Carolinas Ginnery Association
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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

★ ON OUR COVER:

The old-world charm of this venerable windmill reminds us of the grand tour we'd like to make of Europe some day. Actually this scene is found much closer to home—at Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass. Here, too, tourists can find landmarks important in earlier days. The first settlers in tiny Massachusetts struggled primarily against the unfriendly climate, the rocky soil and the overpowering forests. How well they succeeded is evident in this picture of peace, serenity and contentment, framed by rambling roses.

Photograph by A. Devaney, Inc.

VOL. 55 APRIL 24, 1954 NO. 9

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 21, TEXAS

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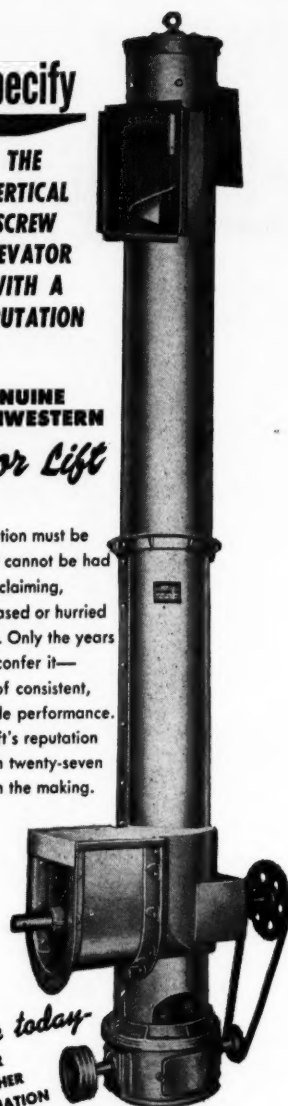
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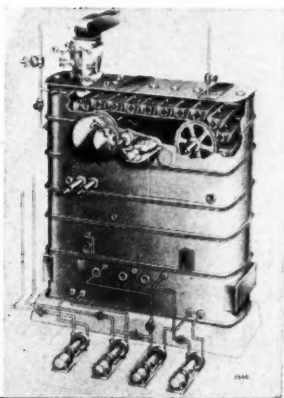
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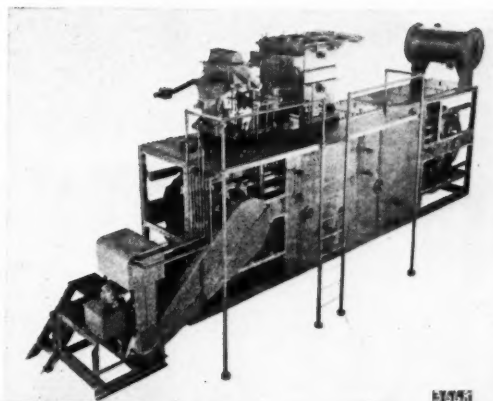
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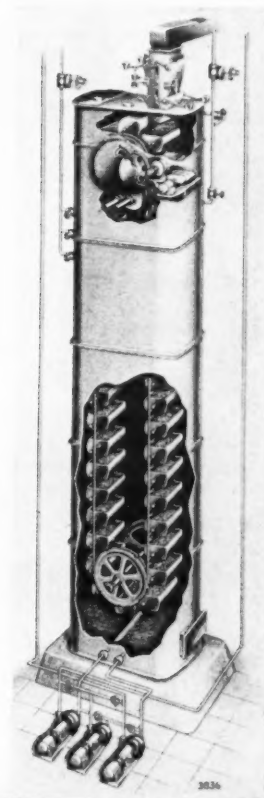
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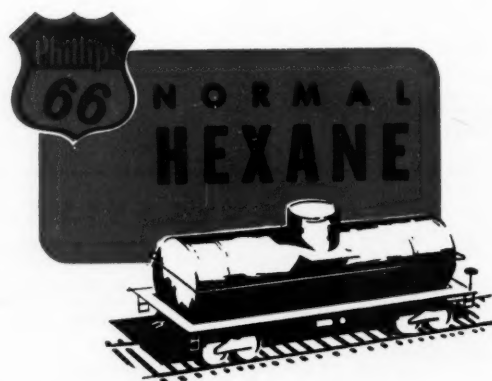
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**At Convention
May 10 and 11**

Crushers To Finish Rules Revision

**IMPORTANT business for NCPA members
will be supplemented by varied entertainment
features at annual meeting in Houston.**

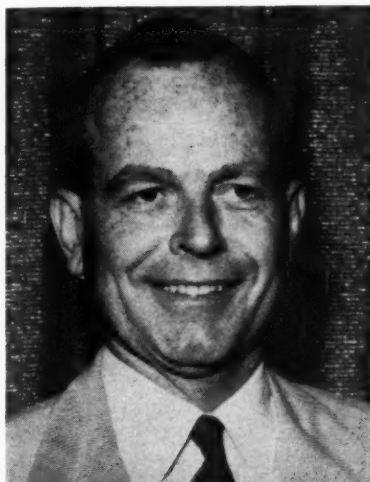
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MAJOR BUSINESS at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the National Cottonseed Products Association in Houston will include completion of the revision of the Association's rules which has been under way during the past year. The convention will be held at the Shamrock Hotel. General sessions on Monday and Tuesday, May 10-11, will be preceded by the rules committee meeting starting Friday, May 7; the chemists' committee meeting May 6; and the insurance committee meeting May 9.

• **Linters Meeting**—A special meeting will be held in the Shamrock at 2:30 p.m. Saturday, May 8, at the request of USDA officials, to discuss the matter of the mandatory linters factor recently incorporated in the seed grading regulations. Members of the NCPA seed grading committee and all others interested are invited to the meeting.

USDA's position on the linters factor is outlined in a special article elsewhere in this issue of The Press. NCPA op-

T. C. LEE, Memphis, is chairman of the seed grading committee which will report at the May 10 session. He headed NCPA in 1947-48.



W. B. COBERLY, Jr., Los Angeles, is immediate past president of the Association. He will make the report of the committee on charter and by-laws.

posed the action before it was definitely taken and asked for reconsideration after it was announced; and the industry's views will be discussed further at the meeting in Houston.

• **Rules Revision**—The reorganization of the Association's rules is the result of action taken at the 1953 convention in Los Angeles. Purpose is to simplify language, to eliminate vague and conflicting provisions and to make the rules more understandable.

Following a March meeting of the rules committee in Memphis which tentatively approved a draft of suggested revisions, the draft was sent to all members of the Association. Members have been asked to study the revisions carefully and to submit any suggestions to the May 7 committee meeting in Houston. Members also have been asked to bring their copy of the current rules book, the printed revisions and mimeographed copy of other suggested changes to the Houston meeting, as time will not permit reproduction of all of this ma-



S. J. VAUGHAN, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas, is 1953-54 president of NCPA. He will preside at the rules committee meeting and business sessions at Houston.

terial for distribution at the convention. Recommendations of the rules committee will be submitted to the general sessions at Houston for final action.

• **Entertainment**—Varied entertainment features have been planned by local committees and Association officials. They will include:

The ladies' luncheon will be held in the Shamrock Room at 1 p.m. Monday, May 10. A fashion show will be presented by The Smart Shop, with music by The Townsmen. Bridge and canasta in the Grecian Room will follow the luncheon.

The annual handicap golf tournament will start at 1:30 p.m. Monday at Houston Country Club. Golfers should arrange their own transportation. The club has agreed to serve luncheon to those entering the tournament, and the Association suggests that as many golfers as possible take advantage of this special courtesy, as the club's eating facilities are usually closed on Monday. Golf prize winners will be announced at Tuesday morning's business session, and winners must arrange to pick up their prizes.

Golf and attendance prizes will be displayed in the Grecian Room beginning Saturday afternoon. Golfers must be registered at the convention and follow rules of the golf committee to be eligible for prizes.

A reception for all registering will be held Tuesday, at 6:30 p.m., in the Hall of Exhibits. At 7:30 p.m. dinner will be served in the Emerald Room, followed by dancing to the music of Tony Martin's Orchestra.

• **Registration**—The convention registration desk will open in the Grecian Room at 10 a.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. Sunday and 8:30 a.m. Monday. Members are asked to register Saturday or Sunday.

The International Room has been reserved as the Association office during the convention and members and committees are invited to use these facilities as needed for Association business.

• **First Business Session**—Both business sessions will be held in the Emerald Room, starting at 9:30 a.m., Monday and Tuesday. The complete program for

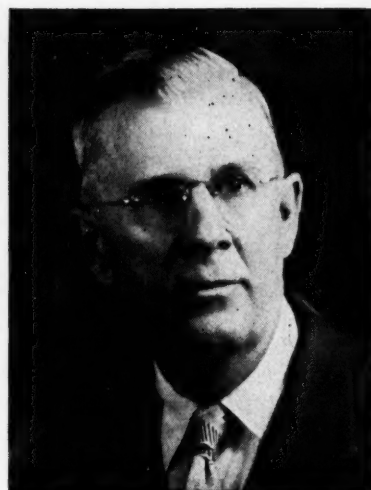
the business sessions appears on this page.

E. T. Harris of Houston, manager of Swift & Co. oil mill until his retirement last year, will call the initial session to order on Monday; and Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, will deliver the address of welcome. W. B. Coberly, Jr., California Cotton

Oil Corp., Los Angeles, immediate past president of the Association, will respond to the welcome address.

President S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hill County Cotton Oil Co., Hillsboro, Texas, will formally open the convention, and make the president's annual report.

Executive Vice-President T. H. Gregory and Secretary-Treasurer S. M. Har-



JAS. R. GILL, Paris, Texas, will make the report of the traffic committee on May 11. Gill was president of the Association in 1949-50.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Convention National Cottonseed Products Association Shamrock Hotel, Houston, May 10-11

Business Sessions

First Day—Monday Morning, May 10

- 9:30 Meeting Called to Order, E. T. Harris, Houston.
- 9:35 Invocation, The Right Rev. Clinton S. Quin, Bishop, Episcopal Diocese of Texas, Houston.
- 9:40 Address of Welcome, Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Houston.
- 9:50 Response, W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles.
- 10:00 Announcements and Communications, E. T. Harris.
- 10:15 Formal Opening of Convention, S. J. Vaughan, Jr., President, Hillsboro, Texas.
 - Appointment of Sergeants-at-Arms.
 - Enrollment of New Members.
 - Roll Call and Presentation of Credentials.
 - Minutes of Previous Meeting.
 - Appointment of Resolutions Committee.
- 10:25 Report of President, S. J. Vaughan, Jr.
- 10:40 Address, The Constitution Is Your Business, Clarence Manion, Attorney and Author, South Bend, Ind.
- 11:25 Report of Rules Committee, S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Chairman.
- 11:45 Report of Executive Vice-President, T. H. Gregory, Memphis.
- 12:00 Report of Committee on Charter and By-Laws, W. B. Coberly, Jr., Chairman, Los Angeles.
- 12:05 Report of Seed Grading Committee, T. C. Lee, Chairman, Memphis.
- 12:10 Report of Public Relations Committee, F. B. Caldwell, Sr., Chairman, Jackson, Tenn.
- 12:15 Report of Secretary-Treasurer, S. M. Harmon, Memphis.
- 12:25 Report of Arbitration Committees.
- 12:30 Recess for the Day.

Second Day—Tuesday Morning, May 11

- 9:30 Meeting Called to Order, S. J. Vaughan, Jr.
- 9:35 Supplementary Report of the Rules Committee.
- 9:40 Report of Special Committee on Charter and By-Laws.
- 10:00 Report of Committee on Uniform Feed Laws, T. C. Law, Chairman, Atlanta.
- 10:10 Address, Prospects for Increased Vegetable Oil Consumption in Margarine, S. F. Riepma, President, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Washington.
- 10:35 Report of Insurance Committee, Ben R. Barbee, Chairman, Abilene, Texas.
- 10:45 Address, Research and Education, the Foundation of Progress, A. L. Ward, Educational Director, Dallas.
- 11:10 Report of Technical Advisory Committee, A. S. Richardson, Chairman, Cincinnati.
- 11:20 Report of General Counsel, A. B. Pittman, Memphis.
- 11:40 Report of Traffic Committee, Jas. R. Gill, Chairman, Paris, Texas.
- 11:45 Reports of Special Committees and Resolutions.
- 11:50 New and Unfinished Business.
- 11:55 Election and Installation of New President.
- 12:05 Address of New President.
- 12:15 Election of Board of Directors.
- 12:20 Memorial Resolutions.
- 12:30 Adjournment.

mon, both of Memphis, also will make their annual reports at this session.

Clarence Manion, South Bend, Ind., attorney and author, will discuss The Constitution Is Your Business in a featured address at this session.

Committee reports will be made at this session by President Vaughan as chairman of the rules committee; W. B. Coberly, Jr., chairman of the committee on charter and by-laws; T. C. Lee, Memphis, chairman of the committee on seed grading; and F. B. Caldwell, Sr., Jackson, Tenn., public relations committee chairman.

• **Tuesday's Session** — S. F. Riepma, Washington, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, will speak at Tuesday's session. His subject will be Prospects for Increased Vegetable Oil Consumption in Margarine.

Research and Education, the Foundation of Progress, will be discussed by A. L. Ward, Dallas, director of the Association's Educational Service.

Committee reports Tuesday will include those made by T. C. Law, Atlanta, chairman of the committee on uniform feed laws; Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas, insurance committee chairman; A. S. Richardson, Cincinnati, chairman of the technical advisory committee; and Jas. R. Gill, Paris, Texas, chairman of the traffic committee.

The session also will hear a report from the general counsel, A. B. Pittman of Memphis; and a number of other committees will report.

Other business on the program at this session will include the setting of dues for the current fiscal year, election and installation of a new president and the election of the board of directors.

• **Other Activities**—Among other activities during the convention will be the following:

Association directors for 1953-54 will meet at breakfast at 7:30 a.m. Monday in the Venetian Room.

The thirty-sixth annual reunion of the Old Guard will convene at 7 p.m. Monday in the Ming Room.

(Continued on Page 43)

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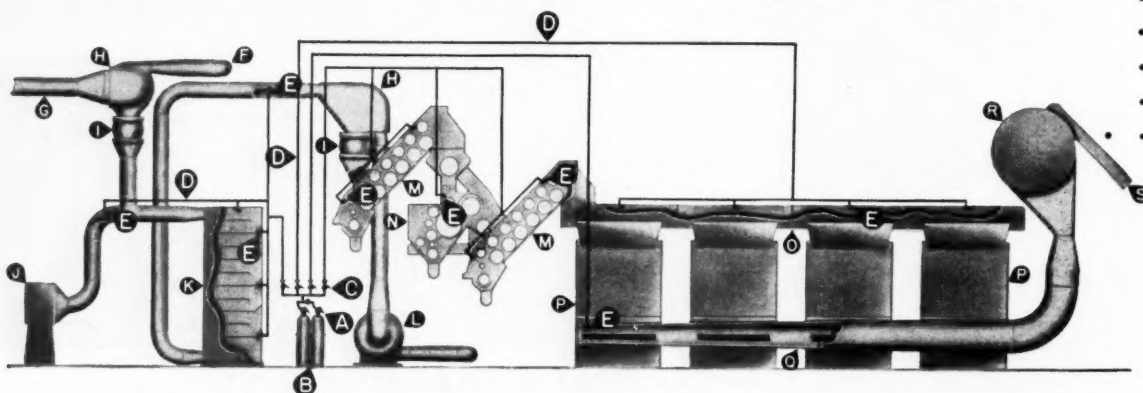
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USDA Has Approved DUAL-FAN SYSTEM For Trash Disposal

■ **SPECIFICATIONS** are issued for using two fans for pink bollworm control at gins. Ginners planning to use this method should check installation plans with proper authorities.

USDA HAS APPROVED use of the two-fan gin trash disposal system in areas where the pink bollworm quarantine is in effect. Specifications and diagrams have been issued. Trash processed by this arrangement may now be released for use in the local ginning area.

The two fans must be arranged as prescribed by USDA, and specifications for fan wheels, piping inlets and speeds have been issued. The proper arrangement of the fans is shown in a diagram which may be obtained from the Pink Bollworm Control Project, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, P. O. Box 2749, San Antonio 6, Texas, or from local pink bollworm authorities. USDA's Cotton Ginning Investigations' workers have cooperated in this research.

It is suggested that each ginner planning to use the two-fan system should check his installation plans with the proper authority.

Previously-approved systems for dealing with gin trash in pink bollworm quarantine areas are incineration, composting, sterilization, fumigation and hammer milling. Roller milling may be used in a limited area on a trial basis only.

Trash processed by the dual-fan system must pass through two fans which have at least six blades each and which

are operated in series during the ginning process.

General specifications for the two-fan system are as follows:

1. The housing or scroll must be constructed of plate steel or cast iron.
2. The housing may not be lined with belting, rubber or any other shock absorbing substance.
3. Patching of housing shall be by approved welding methods. No patching shall be done with belting, sacks, rubber or any other shock absorbing substance.
4. The fans must have casings for which that wheel size is designed.
5. Wheel must be centered in casing.
6. Straight, long shavings type blades will be utilized within the fans.
7. Inlet pipe must come straight to fan eye and must not exceed the specifications in size.

Operation requirements covering wheels of varying sizes are shown in Table I. The specifications, USDA points out, are based on present knowledge. They may be amended as further information is developed. Researchers say that continued cooperation of ginners and gin machinery manufacturers in establishing additional or more suitable methods of gin waste disposal may be requested from time to time.

Table I. Operation requirements covering wheels of varying sizes.

Trade size	Wheel diameter inches ¹	Minimum allowable RPMs	Maximum advisable RPMs	Maximum inlet sizes inches	Minimum tip speeds ²
30	20 1/4	2,600	2,880	10 1/2	13,700
35	23 1/2	2,200	2,550	11 1/2	13,500
40	27	1,980	2,250	12 1/2	14,000
45	30	1,790	1,910	12 1/2	14,000
	32-35	1,750	1,760	12 1/2	15,000
Special	12	4,000	4,350	9	12,600

¹ A one-half inch tolerance is allowed on the wheel diameter. Larger sizes must utilize the next size speed.

² Safety First Warning: Engineering research indicates tip speed of gin trash fans should never exceed 15,000 F/M for safety to life, limb and equipment.

• 4-H Cotton Awards Listed by ACCO

SIX WINNERS of the \$200 scholarships given annually by Anderson, Clayton & Co. in the Texas Extension Service 4-H Club cotton production program have been announced. Each boy will receive a scholarship provided that he studies agriculture in college.

Winners in the 1953 contest were Gerald Johnson, Victoria; Teddy Joe Saye, Celeste; Michael Neu, Gainesville; Roy Walker, Huntsville; Victor Kainer, El Campo; and Larry Robbins, Raymondville.

Butter Oil Contracts Awarded by USDA

USDA has awarded two contracts for converting butter into butter oil for use in the Middle East. Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., of Minneapolis will convert 750,000 pounds of butter to butter oil at 4.7 cents per pound and Harp's Green Valley Farms, Shawnee, Okla., will process 375,000 pounds at 4.37 cents per pound.

The United Nations will buy the butter oil for use in the Middle East, where it is traditionally used instead of butter.

Soybean President Names Standing Committees

Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., president of the American Soybean Association, has announced the appointment of standing committees of the Association for the year. They include:

Executive committee—Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., chairman; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; and John Sawyer, London, Ohio.

Awards committee—Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill., chairman; W. L. Burlison, Urbana, Ill.; and J. W. Hayward, Minneapolis.

Convention committee — Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark., chairman; Paul C. Hughes, Blytheville, Ark.; Coleman Crews, Keiser, Ark.; and Herbert Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.

Nominations committee—Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ill., chairman; J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill.; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; and Paul C. Hughes, Blytheville, Ark.

Resolutions committee — John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn., chairman; O. H. Acorn, Wardell, Mo.; Carl Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Iowa; John Sawyer, London, Ohio; Gilles DePutter, Appin, Ontario, Canada; and Herbert Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.

Trade and use promotion committee—Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., chairman; C. M. Gregory, Dike, Iowa; Carl Bostrom, Chicago; Charles Schmitt, Beason, Ill.; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; John Brown, St. Louis, Mo.; Coleman Crews, Keiser, Ark.; Walter Scott, Jr., Tallulah, La.; William King Self, Marks, Miss.; Ed Tillman, Wardell, Mo.; E. M. Deck, Sherman, Texas; F. H. Hafner, Minneapolis; and Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa.

The Association convention will be held Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2 in Memphis. On Aug. 30 the National Soybean Processors' Association will hold its annual convention there.

Retired Oil Mill Engineer, Paul Hiegel, Sr., Dies

Paul V. Hiegel, Sr., Dallas, died on April 18. He was employed by the former Trinity Cotton Oil Co. mill in Dallas from 1896 until his retirement in 1951. Funeral services were held April 20.

A native of Algiers, Africa, he came to Texas in 1883. He was a Spanish War veteran, a Mason and past president of Texas Power Engineers.

Survivors include his wife; two sons, Paul V. Hiegel, Jr., and John P. Hiegel; two daughters, Miss Hilda M. Hiegel and Mrs. Pauline Hiegel Allen; one brother, E. J. Hiegel and six grandchildren, all of Dallas.

J. V. Barlow of Murray Co. Dies in Dallas April 18

J. V. Barlow, an employee of The Murray Co. of Texas in Dallas for 39 years until his retirement about two years ago, died April 18. Services were held April 19 in Dallas.

Surviving are his wife; a daughter, Mrs. J. B. Nichols of Dallas; a son, Holland M. Barlow of Dallas; a brother, Swift Barlow of Tatum, Texas, and five grandchildren.

In Opinion of Crushers

Cottonseed Supports Threaten Markets

■ USDA announcement that seed will be supported at 75 percent of parity, while soybeans are supported at 80 percent, causes fear that oil, meal and linters will go into storage again while competitive products take over markets.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS may face the danger of further loss of markets in 1954-55 as a result of USDA's 1954-crop cottonseed price support program at 75 percent of parity, in the opinion of members of the cottonseed crushing industry.

On April 9, USDA announced that "price supports for cottonseed of the 1954 crop will be in effect on a basis which will reflect about 75 percent of the parity price."

The 1953 crop of cottonseed was also supported at 75 percent of parity.

USDA said that prices will be supported by means of farm storage loans, purchases of cottonseed and purchases of cottonseed products. The loans will be available at \$54 per ton, basis grade (100) cottonseed. In areas where a purchase program may be necessary, purchases will be made from producers at \$50 per ton, basis grade (100) cottonseed. These supports will reflect about 75 percent of the March 15, 1954, parity

price of \$72.20 a ton average quality seed.

The loan rate on 1953-crop cottonseed was \$54.50 per ton for basis grade (100) and the purchase price to producer was \$50.50, USDA said.

Serious misgivings on the part of members of the cottonseed crushing industry resulted from this announcement. While the support program provides minimum price guarantees to producers, ginners and crushers, the latter are seriously disturbed over the market outlook for cottonseed products. They recall that under the 1952 support program with both cottonseed and soybeans pegged at 90 percent of parity, 14,600 tanks of cottonseed oil, 1,200,000 tons of cottonseed meal and 837,000 bales of linters were sold to Commodity Credit Corporation, while soybean oil and meal, wood pulp and other competitors took over large segments of the cottonseed products markets.

During the current season, with cot-

tonseed supported at 75 percent and soybeans at 90 percent of parity, cottonseed products have been on a much better competitive basis and consumption has increased. Even so, about 25 percent of the 1953 cottonseed crop has been sold to CCC.

Soybeans have recently been selling at around 135 percent of parity while cottonseed was bringing only 75 percent, it is pointed out. In the opinion of some crushers, the cottonseed price support program has benefited soybeans much more than cottonseed.

In 1954, the support rates for cottonseed and soybeans will be 75 and 80 percent of parity, respectively — very close to the 1952 relationship which saw so large a volume of cottonseed products sold to CCC. With no restrictions on soybean planting, the 1954 crop could well reach 350 million bushels. Under such circumstances, cottonseed crushers foresee another large volume of cotton seed products going to CCC, while competitive products take over markets. Continuation of such an arrangement, they feel, means eventual disaster to cottonseed producer and crusher alike.

Agronomists Change Dates

The 1954 meetings of the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science Society of America will be held at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8-12. Previous announcements have stated that meetings would be held in Minneapolis during the week of Oct. 25. The change in plans was announced by C. J. Willard and Emil Truog, presidents of the two organizations.

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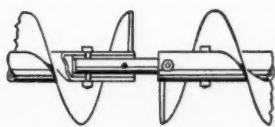
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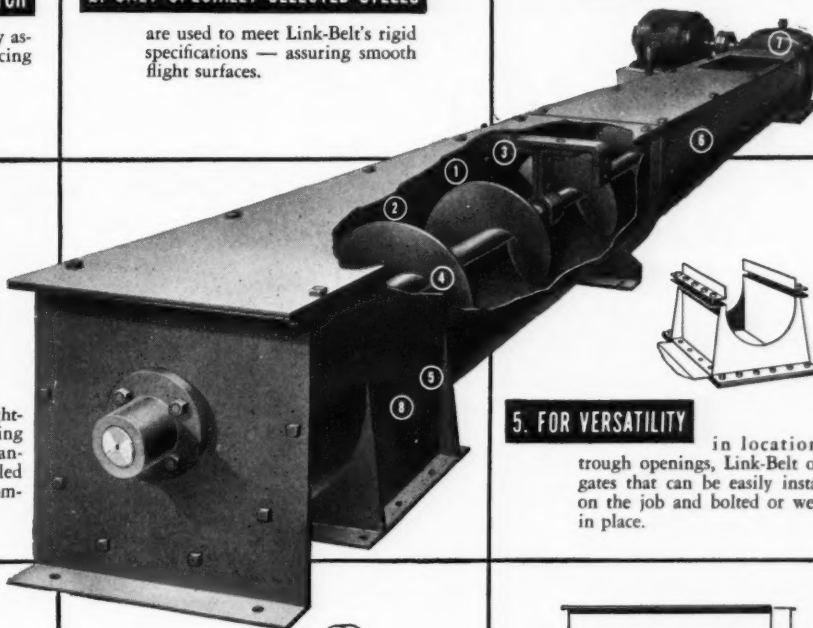
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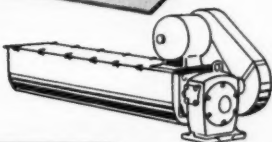
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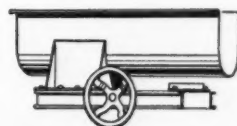
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• Group Formed To Aid Cotton Batting

A NEW national industry organization has been formed to advertise and promote the use of cotton in automotive, furniture, and bedding products, it has been announced by David Schimmel, vice-president of Allen Industries, Inc., Rahway, N.J., who was named as permanent chairman of the group.

In cooperation with the National Cotton Council, representing the U.S. raw cotton industry, leaders of the cotton felt and batting trade held their organization meeting April 14 in Memphis. An initial fund of \$60,000 was pledged to the newly founded association, which is expected to be incorporated as the National Cotton Batting Institute. Agreement was also reached on establishing a large continuing fund through member assessment based on business volume.

This fund will be used to build prestige for cotton innerspring products in the automotive, furniture, and bedding industries. National consumer advertising campaigns will be launched to acquaint the public with the comfort, utility, and economy advantages of cotton and liners as a padding material.

Chairman Schimmel said at the organization meeting "cotton's competition has been growing in padding uses largely because of the advertising and promotional efforts being put behind their products. Through our new organization, we intend effectively to bring to the public's attention the superiority of cotton in these applications."

The new group will work closely with the National Cotton Council in planning and carrying out advertising and promotional campaigns.

Schimmel announced the following committee members for the new group which will have headquarters in Memphis: finance committee, S. E. Brand-

wein, Brandwein-Mazur Co., Chicago, chairman; Harris Patton, National Rose, Memphis; Milton Stauffer, Kroehler Mfg., Naperville, Ill.; Glenn Green, Burton-Dixie, Chicago; and J. Graham Short, Day & Pennypacker, Memphis. Program committee, Jack C. Gordon, Gordon-Chapman, Detroit, chairman; Henry Chanin, Henry Chanin Corp., East Point, Ga.; William Ockrant, Railway Supply Co., Cincinnati; Robert J. Trammell, Trammell & Co., Memphis; and C. E. Theobald, Jr., C. E. Theobald & Son, Memphis.

Holubec Succeeds Daniel As Alice Mill Manager

D. C. Daniel, Alice, Texas, retired from the active management of the Alice Cotton Oil Co. on April 19, although he will continue to serve the firm as a director, vice-president and advisor to the new mill manager.

R. F. Holubec, who has been manager of Farmers' Cottonseed Oil Mill at Granger, Texas, is the new manager of the Alice mill.

Daniel has been actively associated with the management of the Alice mill for 34 continuous seasons, and before

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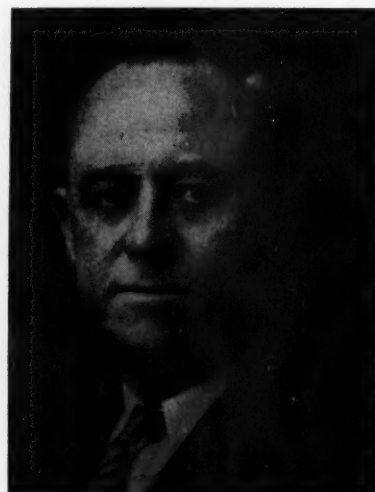
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D. C. DANIEL

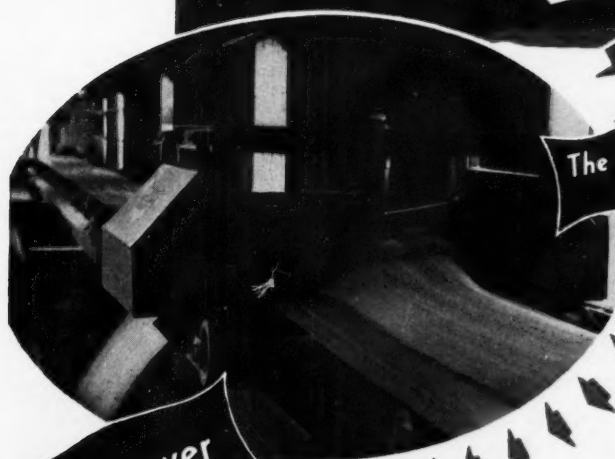
that was with the mill at Shiner, Texas, for 24 years. His many civic and industry activities were mentioned in a sketch published by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press on April 11, 1953. They have included serving as an elder of the Presbyterian Church, charter member and president of the Lions Club, president of the chamber of commerce and trustee of the Alice school board.

Holubec goes to Alice with a background of about 30 years in the crushing industry, having started with the industry at the age of 19 as a cashier and bookkeeper at Granger in 1924. He was with the South Texas Cotton Oil Co. at Hearne and Victoria from 1937 to 1942, when he returned as manager to Granger, where he remained until accepting the Alice position. Holubec has been active in the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Granger Luncheon Club, Methodist Church, Masonry and public relations programs of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.



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MANUFACTURERS

• Morris Named Head Of Oil Chemists

THE AMERICAN Oil Chemists' Society named C. E. Morris of Armour and Co., Chicago, president at the annual convention meeting in San Antonio, April 12-13-14.

Other officers named included W. A. Peterson, Colgate-Palmolive Co., Jersey City, N.J., vice-president; R. W. Bates, North American Laboratory Service, Chicago, secretary; and A. F. Kapecki, Wurster and Sanger, Inc., Chicago, treasurer. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, Chicago, is executive secretary.

Past presidents who are members of the governing board are Procter Thomson, Procter and Gamble Co., Cincinnati; E. M. James, Lever Brothers Co., New York; J. R. Mays, Jr., Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis; and V. C. Mehlenbacher, Swift & Co., Chicago. Three members-at-large, also named for the coming year, are H. C. Black, Swift & Co., Chicago; J. J. Ganucheau, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Gretna, La.; and J. C. Koenen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis.

At the final luncheon of the three-day meeting, the chemists saw the presentation of the annual Smalley awards. For the past 36 years the Smalley committee has distributed a series of analytical check samples for the purpose of encouraging chemists to compare their work with that done by other chemists. This year samples were sent to more than 100 chemists from all over the U.S., and from as far away as Hull, Quebec; Vancouver, B.C.; and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Awards were presented as follows:

• **Oil Seed Meal Series**—Oil and nitrogen: first place, M. C. Clark, Hartsville (S.C.) Oil Mill; tied for second place, E. R. Hahn, Hahn Laboratories, Columbia, S.C., and R. L. Pope, Pope Testing Laboratory, Dallas.

Oil: first place, D. B. McIsaac, Kershaw (S.C.) Oil Mill; second place, M. C. Clark, Hartsville (S.C.) Oil Mill.

Nitrogen: tied for first place, Pope,

Owen, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss.; second place, E. H. Tenent, Sr., Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis.

• **Peanut Series**—first place, T. C. Law, Law and Co., Atlanta; second place, C. L. Manning, Fort Worth Laboratories, Fort Worth.

• **Tallow and Grease Series**—first place, H. C. Bennett, Los Angeles Soap Co., Los Angeles; second place, J. S. Boulden, Lever Brothers Co., Baltimore.

• **Vegetable Oil Series**—tied for first place, W. F. Beedle, George W. Gooch Laboratories, Los Angeles; J. J. Ganucheau, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Gretna, La.; J. S. Sandifer, Swift & Co., Fort Worth; and William Stewart, Swift & Co., Atlanta.



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Clark and Hahn, each of whom is mentioned above.

Moisture: first place, P. D. Cretien, Texas Testing Laboratory, Dallas; tied for second place, Biffle Owen, Planters Manufacturing Co., Clarksdale, Miss., and R. G. Thompson, Southern Cotton Co., Savannah, Ga.

A special award for proficiency in all three categories was given to A. G. Thompson, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Columbia, S.C.

• **Cottonseed Series**—tied for first place, W. N. Kesler, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Little Rock, and T. L. Rettger, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Memphis; second place, T. C. Law, Law and Co., Atlanta.

A special award was given A. G. Thompson in this series also.

• **Soybean Series** — first place, Biffle

Blaw-Knox Moves Weil To Birmingham, Ala.

Frank A. Weil has been appointed southern representative for Blaw-Knox Co.'s Chemical Plants and Bufllovak Equipment Divisions. He will be located in the Birmingham office and will serve a five-state area (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina).

Weil, a native of Chicago, is a chemical engineering graduate of the University of Southern California. He has been with the Chemical Plants Division for seven years as principal process engineer and supervisory process engineer. Previously he was with Du Pont for three years, and three years with a large South American paint manufacturing company.

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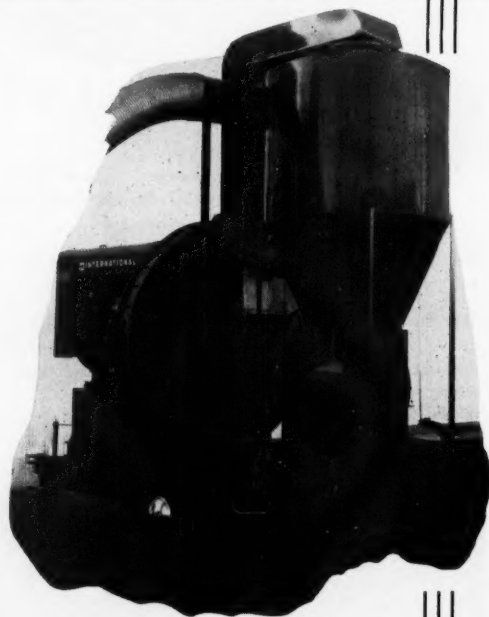
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Linters Factor in Seed Grading

By MARION E. WHITTEN, Standards and Testing Branch, Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

THE RECENT announcement of a mandatory linters factor to be used in the U.S. standards for grading cottonseed effective June 1, has been the subject of much discussion. It has also brought forth a number of questions which point to the need of an explanation of what this new factor means and how it works.

First, it may be in order to explain why USDA continued the use of an 11 percent total linters content as a basing point from which to calculate premiums and discounts rather than 12 percent, 13 percent, or 14 percent which were suggested by cottonseed crushers. (The 11 percent basing point has been used with the optional linters factor for the past two years.)

In a Beltwide survey in 1951-52 conducted by the Department, oil millers indicated that an average of about 37 pounds of linters per ton remained on cottonseed after delinting in the mill. An average of 185 pounds of linters per ton was produced. Motes and grabbots accounted for four pounds per ton. This total of 226 pounds amounts to 11.3 percent linters on an average ton of cottonseed. A five-year average (1948-52) was 11.3 percent also. This is nearer to the 11 percent factor than the proposed figures of 12, 13, or 14 percent.

What is this linters factor? The linters factor may be defined as that factor of grading which reflects, in the quantity index of grade, the value in the cottonseed attributable to the linters content. How is the linters factor calculated or derived? It may be called simply the proportionate change in value of a ton of 100-grade cottonseed when the linters content of cottonseed is varied by one percent (20 pounds), while the oil and protein remain constant. In other words, it is the percentage change in value when the linters content increases 20 pounds and the hulls decrease 20 pounds, all other factors remaining constant.

In order to calculate a linters factor, let us first determine the products obtained from a ton of cottonseed. Based on current efficiency in the oil milling industry, 100-grade cottonseed with 18.5 percent oil and 3.50 percent ammonia will yield 320 pounds of oil (Table 1). Also, 825 pounds of 41 percent protein meal, 180 pounds of linters, and 550 pounds of hulls will be produced, and there will be a 125-pound manufacturing loss.

Table 1. Analysis of cottonseed and out-turn of products obtained from a 100 basis grade cottonseed

Analysis of cottonseed		Out-turn of products	
	percent		lbs. per ton
Oil	18.5	Oil	320
Ammonia	3.5	41% Meal	825
Linters	11.0	Linters	180
		Hulls	550
		Mfg. Loss	125

¹ Assumed for purposes of this illustration that 40 pounds of linters remain on cottonseed after delinting.

To arrive at the gross value of a ton of cottonseed, we must first determine

the average value of a pound of linters. Let us assume that first-cut linters are worth seven cents per pound, and second cuts three cents per pound. Since about 25 percent of the linters produced are first cuts, the average value of all linters will then be four cents per

Table 2. Out-turn and value of products obtained from a 100-basis grade cottonseed

Product of cottonseed	Out-turn of product	Assumed price of product	Value of product
	lbs./ton	cents/lb.	dollars
Oil	320	12.0	\$38.40
41% Meal	825	2.5	20.62
Linters	180	4.0	7.20
Hulls	550	0.5	2.75

Total value of products \$68.97
pound. For purposes of this discussion

we will assume oil to be priced at 12 cents per pound, meal at \$50 per ton, and hulls at \$10 per ton.

Using the out-turn of products in Table 1 with the above assumed prices, we find that the products from that ton of seed are worth \$68.97 (Table 2).

If it is assumed that a \$24 spread will provide for processing, transportation, and a satisfactory margin of profit, then the price paid to the ginner for this cottonseed would be \$68.97 less the \$24 spread, or \$44.97.

Now let us increase the linters con-

Table 3. Analysis of cottonseed and out-turn of products from a basis 100 grade cottonseed with the linters content increased by 20 pounds, and hulls decreased by 20 pounds

Analysis of cottonseed		Out-turn of products	
	percent		lbs. per ton
Oil	18.5	Oil	320
Ammonia	3.5	41% Meal	825
Linters	12.0	Linters	200
		Hulls	530
		Mfg. Loss	125

¹ Assumed for this illustration that 40 pounds of linters remain on seed after delinting.

tent by one percent (20 pounds) and
(Continued on Page 42)

To Be Discussed in Houston

NCPA Opposes Linters Factor

■ USDA action making 11 percent lint content basis for mandatory factor opposed by crushing industry. NCPA members invited to discuss matter at May 8 meeting.

THE accompanying article outlines USDA's position as to the mandatory linters factor incorporated in cottonseed grading which has been announced as becoming effective on June 1. The article points out why an average lint content of 11 percent was chosen—an action by USDA which was opposed by the National Cottonseed Products Association.

A meeting will be held at 2:30 p.m. Saturday, May 8, at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston, at the time of the NCPA annual convention, to discuss the linters factor. USDA officials requested the meeting with the NCPA seed grading committee and all other interested members. NCPA asks interested members to attend and present facts supporting the industry's position.

NCPA had opposed the inclusion of the 11 percent lint content factor before the action was taken; and urged that a linters factor, if adopted, be based upon 12 percent lint content as more closely representing the national average.

Following the USDA announcement, NCPA Executive Vice-President T. H. Gregory stated in a letter to USDA:

"We have noted the Department's announcement of March 31 amending the cottonseed grading regulations so as to require the inclusion of a linters factor based upon an average lint content of 11 percent.

"We feel that this action by the Department is highly unfortunate. Objections to the 11 percent base were registered, as you know, by the Association's seed grading committee, by our board of directors and by a number of mills acting individually. These objections pointed out that data to support the 11 percent base are entirely inadequate, being derived from an opinion survey conducted by one of your personnel. Such data are hardly a sound basis for action which significantly affects the gross margins of cottonseed oil mills under the price support program.

"To survive, any set of regulations governing trading must be equitable to both buyer and seller. That is the basis upon which cottonseed grading has been based and has made progress. The adoption of this 11 percent base is, in fact, the first time in the history of seed grading that the Department has attempted to enforce a provision that has not had the support of the industry. This provision has had no industry support. It has, as you know, been supported by no one other than Department personnel.

"Under the cottonseed price support program, as presently operated, seed grading is compulsory. The results of this program to date raise serious doubts that it can be continued indefinitely. Whenever a change is made, I can assure you that this unilateral action in adopting the 11 percent linters base will seriously damage the seed grading system. To those of us who believe that a sound, practicable grading system is in the best interests of producers and processors and who have worked for the general adoption of such a system, the Department's action is short-sighted and discouraging. We hereby request that it be reconsidered."



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cutworms and fleahoppers... and the ruinous boll weevil and grasshopper all season long. Dieldrin is deadly to all of them, and just as important, *its lethal action lasts many days*, even in hot, dry, windy areas.

Dieldrin is tops for cotton pest control. It is just as good against

onion thrips, alfalfa weevil larvae, ants, and a host of other insects on many crops.

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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• It's an Easy Job

J. D. FLEMING, secretary of the crushers' and ginners' associations in Oklahoma, has sent his members the following description of what kind of man it takes to manage a cotton gin or oil mill:

"He must be a man of vision and ambition, good speaker, work all day, work all night and still be fresh on the job next day. Must be a man's man, a lady's man, a model husband, a fatherly father, a good provider, plutocrat, a Democrat, a Republican, a new dealer, a politician, even an engineer, mechanic, technician, mathematician, economist, scientist, not to mention being an editor and photographer.

"He must be sales-promotion and public relations expert—be a good credit manager, office manager, office boy and an expert on blondes, brunettes and red-heads and attend all conventions, agriculture meetings, committee meetings, visit customers in hospitals and jails and finally at funerals.

"He must know politics in and out and know who will be elected and who will not. He must know all the laws of his own state and those of the other 47, not to mention federal laws. He must get good laws passed and stop the bad laws—even after they are passed. In spare time, do missionary work and see that

every farmer overplants his 1954 cotton allotment."

• The Press on Microfilm

A MICROFILM, containing a complete reproduction of all 1953 issues of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, is now available from University Microfilms, 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Mich. Libraries and firms with microfilm equipment find the purchase of such films a convenient and relatively economical method of maintaining complete files of valuable information in a small space.

Inquiries regarding the microfilms of The Press that are available for 1953 and earlier years should be sent direct to University Microfilms at the address listed above.

• Does, Too, Help Goats

YOU may remember the question—why don't goats smell good?—that went the rounds when chlorophyll products first appeared. Unbelievers pointed out that goats eat all sorts of green stuff, but still smell to high heaven. Well, now someone has done something about this important question. This fellow fed four goats a chlorophyll derivative. There was 90 percent reduction in odor from three of the bucks, and 80 percent re-

duction for the fourth test animal. As best we can figure it out, this proves that nobody knows how bad a common, garden variety of goat would smell if he didn't eat so much stuff containing chlorophyll.

• Won't Hurt Oilseeds

MARGARINE sales are not likely to be decreased materially by the recent reduction in support prices for butter, in the opinion of Roland Wiley Bartlett, University of Illinois economist. He commented that the lowering of the government's level of supports for dairy products is not likely to affect materially the level of margarine consumption or vegetable oilseed prices.

• Agriculture Is Issue

A MAJOR ISSUE in the 1954 congressional election campaign will be the farm situation, says a recent newsletter sent out by the Farm Equipment Institute, Chicago. "Political tempo on the agricultural front will become intensified. As a result, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to get any agricultural legislation in 1954 that is not dominated almost completely by partisan political considerations."

Moreover, the institute says, continued political shenanigans will keep large numbers of farmers convinced that they are worse off economically than they really are. "With many people from top politicians to top economic leaders preaching depression and recession in their ears, it is little wonder that farmers have been unduly pessimistic," the institute comments.

\$4,000 SAVINGS — THE FIRST YEAR!

ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS PULL TRAMP IRON FROM COTTON GINNING, PREVENT MACHINERY DAMAGE

Eriez Manufacturing Company, world's largest manufacturer of permanent magnets, is responsible for important savings in the cotton ginning industry. Savings are realized by preventing tramp iron (baling wire, nails, scrap) from entering the ginning process lines and thereby preventing expensive machinery damage and subsequent shut downs. Savings are also realized by preventing fires. (ERIEZ MAGNETIC SEPARATORS are approved equipment by 22 leading fire prevention and insurance associations.)

Ginners Report Results

Throughout the cotton belt ginners report their cost-cutting experience with Eriez Magnetic Separators. "We've had \$3,000 to \$4,000 savings by preventing machinery damage and eliminating shut downs," says a California ginner, writing about his first year's results with Eriez. "Annual saving on wear alone greater than magnet cost," says owner and manager of a Texas gin. "No broken ribs or damaged saws since installing Eriez," reports a Missouri manager of a cotton and grain company.

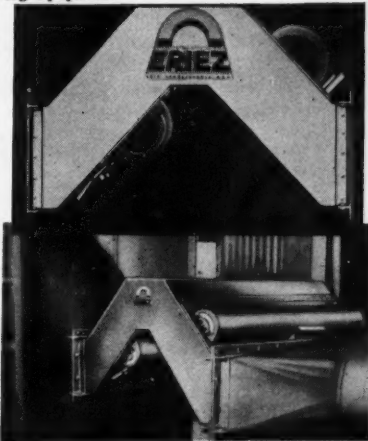
Eriez Magnet for Pneumatic Lines

Tramp iron can be stopped from getting through pneumatic lines with the use of the Eriez Magnetic Hump. The hump design breaks the flow and the speed of the cotton so that the two permanent plate magnets mounted on both sides of the hump (see illustration) can extract the tramp iron. Magnets are hinged so that they can be swung open for easy cleaning. Eriez Humps have passed the rigid

standards and field tests of Factory Insurance Companies.

The Power of Eriez Magnets

Eriez Magnets are made of powerful ALNICO V castings . . . completely non-electric . . . no wiring . . . no batteries . . . your first cost is your last cost! The magnetic power cannot fail, will last indefinitely. Fast installation on new or existing equipment.



There is an Eriez Magnet to Fit Your Need! Write for Free Bulletin!

Eriez makes magnets for every need in the cotton industry. Eriez tower drier magnets, transition magnets, magnetic humps, liner slide magnets, gravity flow installations . . . they are all discussed in the Eriez bulletin prepared especially for the cotton ginning industry. Write for it today.

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71 D3 Magnet Drive, Erie, Pa.

Please send me your free bulletin on magnets for the cotton ginning industry.

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SALES OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE COTTON BELT

Capstick & Company, St. Louis, Missouri; C. W. Dean & Associates, Memphis, Tennessee; Hersey-Thomas Company, Greenville, South Carolina; Glenn W. King Company, Houston, Texas; Power-Mac, Inc., San Francisco, California; C. D. Sutton & Associates, Los Angeles, California; VeeEss Engineering Company, Phoenix, Arizona; L. P. Zumstein, Port Orange, Florida.

Texas Gin Schools Held April 19-20

■ OVER 360 owners, operators and employees from southwestern states participate in educational program.

Ginners of the Southwest again demonstrated their interest in improved machinery and methods of ginning cotton by taking advantage of the practical instruction offered at the Texas Cotton Gin Operators' Schools in Dallas and Sherman, April 19-20.

More than 360 gin owners, operators and employees attended the schools, held by cotton gin machinery manufacturers with the cooperation of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Texas and USDA ginning specialists, and others.

Present at the schools were ginners from all parts of Texas, from the Lower Rio Grande Valley to the High Plains, El Paso to East Texas. Other states represented at the working sessions that lasted throughout each of the two days included Oklahoma, New Mexico, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Personnel of the following firms, which sponsored the schools, conducted the training sessions and discussions: Hardwicke-Etter Co., Sherman; and the following in Dallas, Continental Gin Co., Lummus Cotton Gin Co., the John E.

Mitchell Co. and The Murray Co. of Texas.

Working closely with the staffs of the gin machinery firms in planning and conducting the program were Extension Ginning Specialists Ed H. Bush of Texas and A. M. Pendleton of USDA.

Quality of the instruction provided by the machinery organizations was praised by the specialists, who reported many favorable comments. The specialists were impressed, also, by the interest and attentiveness of those who attended and participated in the discussions.

Observers point out that there has been relatively little duplication of attendance in the three years that these schools have been held; and, as a result, the total number of ginners of the Southwest receiving the instruction has been large.

This year's schools were held simultaneously in Dallas and Sherman at the plants of the sponsoring firms.

• Cotton Suitings More Popular

FOR THE first time, says the National Cotton Council, a large segment of the cloak and suit industry is turning out cotton garments. About half of the 20 principal cloak and suit houses are showing fine, tailored cottons in their 1954 collections.

• Farmers today buy over a billion pounds of pesticides annually, including 600 million pounds of fungicides, 500 million pounds of insecticides, and 120 million pounds of weed killers and defoliants.

Two-Million-Acre Increase Expected in Soybeans

U.S. farmers have indicated that they plan to increase soybean acreage this year by about two million acres.

Soybean Acreage

State	Planted 1953 Thousand Acres	Indicated 1954 Thousand Acres
Alabama	149	164
Arkansas	800	1,000
Delaware	72	80
Florida	17	20
Georgia	100	105
Illinois	3,907	4,259
Indiana	1,853	1,890
Iowa	1,617	1,940
Kansas	598	556
Kentucky	200	200
Louisiana	117	152
Maryland	115	138
Michigan	118	126
Minnesota	1,400	1,820
Mississippi	494	652
Missouri	1,963	2,002
Nebraska	108	167
New Jersey	41	42
New York	7	9
North Carolina	397	417
North Dakota	23	46
Ohio	1,064	1,202
Oklahoma	75	80
Pennsylvania	37	39
South Carolina	150	190
South Dakota	90	162
Tennessee	258	271
Texas	5	7
Virginia	231	245
West Virginia	9	10
Wisconsin	70	84

TOTAL U.S. 16,085 18,075

Another Prominent Georgia Ginner says:

"My Single Unit Moss Lint Cleaner has been very satisfactory and the capacity has been ample for our new 3/90 plant.

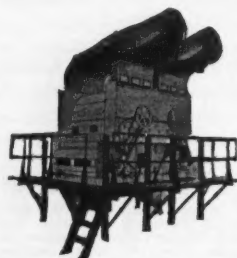
"The first season one farmer brought us a load of cotton 65 miles, passing several gins. He is now bringing us all of his cotton in five bale loads and is also bringing his friends to our gin."



Payne's Gin—Butler, Ga.



W. S. PAYNE



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MOSS-GORDIN Lint Cleaner Co.

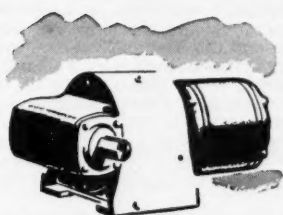
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Dallas, Texas

Third Street & Ave. O
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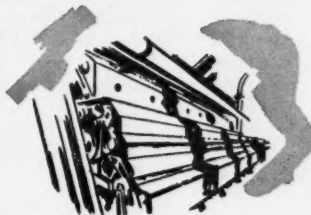
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Quick Reference Guide

to lower operating and maintenance costs



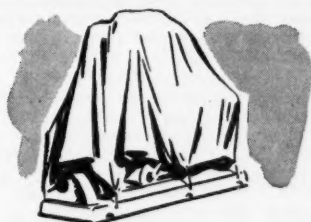
GULF E.P. LUBRICANTS — for better protection of enclosed reduction gear drives.



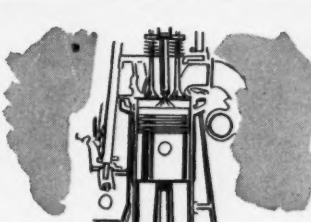
GULF PRECISION GREASE—for ball and roller bearings in cotton gins, and for grease lubricated motor bearings.



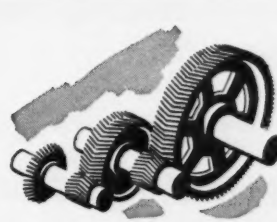
GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL H.D.—high quality heavy-duty detergent oil for lubrication of Diesel engines.



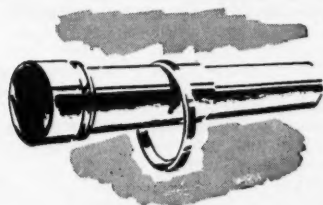
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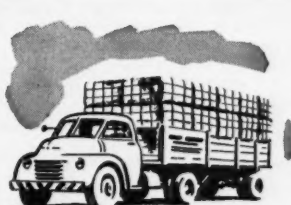
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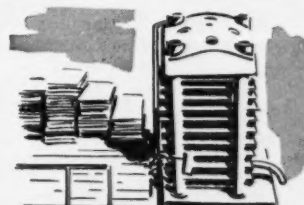
GULF LUBCOTES FOR OPEN GEAR DRIVES—protect against wear and corrosion.



GULF HARMONY OIL — provides lasting protection for ring-oiled motor bearings.

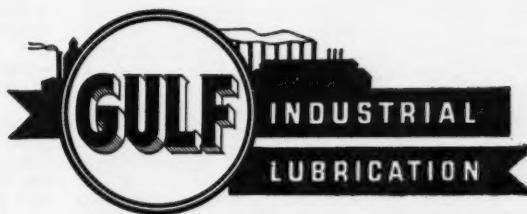


GULFPRIDE-MOTOR—the world's finest motor oil.



GULF QUALITY HYDRAULIC OILS— the proper type and grade for every hydraulic press.

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MEMBERS OF the cotton disease panel at the Western Cotton Production Conference held in Phoenix included, left to right, I. J. Shields, Arizona Extension Service, Phoenix; H. W. Reynolds, USDA Cotton Field Station, Sacaton, Ariz.; R. B. Streets, University of Arizona, Tucson; and J. T. Presley, USDA, Beltsville.

Meeting at Phoenix, April 13-14

Western Producers Hold Largest Conference

■ **COTTON DISEASES**, weed control, insect control and defoliation discussed. Over 375 people attended. Federal, state and industry personnel participated in program.

COTTON DISEASES, weed control, insect control and defoliation were the major production practices discussed at the third annual Western Cotton Production Conference held April 13-14 at Phoenix.

The conference, with more than 375 in attendance, was the largest and most important in the series. It was sponsored by the Southwest Five States Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council. Cecil H. Collierette, Casa Grande, Ariz., president of the growers' organization, was conference chairman.

• **Cotton Diseases**—P. J. Leyendecker, head of the department of agricultural services at New Mexico A. & M. College, in discussing the cotton disease situation in the West, told the conference that losses to diseases in the western states in 1953 amounted to an estimated 725,000 bales.

J. T. Presley, USDA pathologist, Beltsville, Md., was moderator of a cotton disease panel which included I. J. Shields of the Arizona Extension Service; Leyendecker; H. W. Reynolds of the USDA Cotton Field Station, Sacaton, Ariz.; and R. B. Streets of the University of Arizona, Tucson. The panel members discussed seedling diseases, Verticillium wilt, root knot, root rot and bacterial blight.

Presley stressed the need for a uniform disease control program and improved methods of making information about diseases available to the farmer. "The research worker can develop excellent control measures for a disease,"

he said, "but it is of little value to the farmer unless the information is made available to him and the control measures put into practice."

George J. Harrison, agronomist with the California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors, Shafter, told the conference that breeding for wilt tolerance was started in California in 1934. "Three newly developed strains of Acala having high wilt tolerance and good spinning quality are now ready for wide testing," he said. "Good tolerance is now incorporated in Acala 4-42 and sufficient seed is available for all growers in California."

Chemicals for the control of cotton diseases was a subject discussed by Gordon A. Brandes, of Rohm & Haas Corp., Philadelphia. Of all the cotton diseases, he said, seedling diseases are causing the heaviest losses. "It is not inconceivable," he told the conference, "that research now under way will lead to the discovery of chemicals which can be introduced into the plant through the soil or foliage which will protect against seedling diseases, the wilts, bacterial diseases, root rots, boll rots and nematodes."

George W. Spence, El Paso, president of the El Paso Valley Cotton Growers' Association, presided at the session on cotton diseases.

• **Weed Control**—Speakers at the session on weed control included W. B. Ennis, USDA agronomist, State College, Miss., and Archie Frick, Arvin, Calif., producer. A panel on weed control was headed by W. A. Harvey of the Cali-

fornia Extension Service, Davis. Members of the panel were H. F. Arle, USDA, Phoenix; J. W. Whitworth, New Mexico Experiment Station, State College; and P. J. Lyerly, superintendent of the Texas Experiment Station No. 17, Ysleta.

It was pointed out that the outlook for chemicals in weed control is good, but speakers emphasized the need for expanded research to keep pace with new problems that are constantly arising in the field of weed control. The agricultural engineering phases of weed control were discussed by H. F. Miller of the USDA Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif.

J. Russell Kennedy, general manager of Calcot, Inc., Bakersfield, Calif., presided at the session on weed control.

• **Insect Control**—In discussing the role of beneficial insects in cotton insect control, R. van den Bosch, of the California Experiment Station at Riverside, said that studies of natural enemies of cotton pests are now in progress in at least four states. "Limited investigations in the past and studies currently under way indicate that predators, parasites and diseases destroy enormous numbers of pest species and actually control certain of them."

J. C. Gaines of Texas A. & M. College, College Station, was moderator of a panel discussion of factors affecting the bollworm and its control. On the panel were E. J. O'Neal, entomologist with Agricultural Products Co., Anthony, N.M.; W. A. Stevenson, USDA entomologist, Tucson; and Gordon L. Smith, California Experiment Station entomologist, Shafter. It was brought out that the bollworm is a very serious pest of cotton in the West, but the panel members said it can be effectively controlled through the proper use of insecticides.

In summarizing cotton insect research in the West in 1953, H. T. Reynolds, of the California Experiment Station at Riverside, said that current development of powerful new insecticides that make all parts of the plant toxic to feeding insects promises to be as important to agriculture as the advent of DDT in pest control or of 2,4-D in plant growth regulators.

"This new approach to pest control may drastically change existing control methods and the degree of controls obtained, as well as widening the range of pests which can be brought under control," Reynolds told the conference.

J. E. Swift, California Extension entomologist, Berkeley, headed a panel discussion of major insect problems and control recommendations. Members were J. N. Roney, Arizona Extension entomologist, Phoenix; R. C. Dobson, New Mexico Extension entomologist, State College; and Neal M. Randolph, Texas Extension entomologist, College Station.

Mitchell Landers, president of the New Mexico Farm Bureau, presided at the session on insect control.

• **Defoliation**—The final session of the conference dealt with defoliation. Speakers, in addition to members of a defoliation panel, were W. H. Fortenberry, of the USDA ginning laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M., on defoliation and mechanical harvesting as they affect ginning; H. F. Miller, of the USDA Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif., on the application of chemicals with air and ground equipment; and L. C. Brown, of the USDA Cotton Field Station,

Sacaton, Ariz., on bottom defoliation.

Heading the panel was W. H. Tharp, USDA physiologist, Beltsville, Md. On the panel were Marvin Hoover, California Extension Service, Shafter; Angus Hyer, USDA Cotton Field Station, Sacaton; V. T. Walhood, California Experiment Station, Los Angeles; and V. L. Hall, Chipman Chemical Co., Palo Alto, Calif.

Tharp told the conference that the needs and benefits of defoliation are being re-examined on a cost analysis basis. "Defoliation was started in the Southeast," he said, "with but one chemical—a dust requiring dew for effective application. Harvesting machines were then few, trained operators were scarce and efficiency of machine operation was lower than it is today. Cleaning equipment at the gins has been improved vastly since that time. Methods of culture have changed somewhat and even some of the varieties now being grown are quite different in growth habit from those grown in 1952. It is no wonder, then, that growers, research workers and industry are attempting to develop a more factual, up-to-date economic evaluation of defoliation and desiccant use."

He also related that there is a trend in research to examine closely the need for complete and rapid removal of leaves as compared to applying chemicals for the sole purpose of getting the foliage to dry out rapidly. "The way in which desiccation, as compared to defoliation, effects the quality of the crop is also being scrutinized on a rather critical dollar evaluation basis," he said.

• **Agricultural Chemicals and Public Health**—An urgent plea for mutual understanding and cooperation within agricultural communities in using toxic chemicals was made at the conference

(Continued on Page 29)

Photoviews of Western Producers' Meeting

■ **TOP LEFT:** Leonard Lett, left, and H. G. Johnston, of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, played important roles in arranging the Phoenix conference.

■ **TOP RIGHT:** W. H. Tharp, left, USDA physiologist, Beltsville, Md., was moderator of a panel on defoliation. Claude L. Welch, of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, presided at the session on defoliation.

■ **SECOND FROM TOP:** Shown here, left to right, are H. E. (Skip) Meadows, Houston; K. P. Ewing, Beltsville, Md., in charge, USDA's section of insects affecting cotton and other fiber plants; and C. M. Meadows, Waco, Texas, Southwest Sprayer and Chemical Co.

■ **THIRD FROM TOP:** W. H. Fortenberry, left, USDA ginning laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M., was a speaker at the defoliation session. Others in the picture are V. L. Stedronsky, head of the Mesilla Park ginning laboratory, and R. H. Peebles, agronomist at the USDA Cotton Field Station, Sacaton, Ariz.

■ **BOTTOM:** Cecil H. Collettere, left, Casa Grande, Ariz., producer, was conference chairman. He is shown here with J. T. Presley, USDA pathologist, Beltsville, Md.

CG&OMPRESS Photos.



from our
**Washington
Bureau**
by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Cotton Records To Be Same**—Records to be kept this year by cotton growers, buyers and ginners will be almost the same as for the last year of controls, 1950. Here are the highlights of what can be expected, outlined for The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press by officials of USDA's cotton division:

1. Marketing cards, as usual in a control year, will be issued to growers who cooperate in restricting their plantings.

2. Purpose of cards is to identify cotton as penalty-free fiber. "Buyers who purchase cotton without proper identification," says officials, "will be required to collect and remit the marketing quota penalty promptly."

3. Buyers are liable for the penalty if they fail to collect when due.

4. Marketing certificates or other approved means of identification will be used in cases involving carryover cotton, or over planting of cotton allotments in multiple holdings, and other special cases.

5. Buyers and ginners will be expected to keep records similar to those of 1950.

Detailed instructions and regulations are not yet published. However, cotton officials report, they are now being drawn up and will be ready before the marketing season . . . to be available to growers and others from county committees (the former PMA committees, now officially known as Agricultural Conservation Stabilization Committees).

• **USDA To Get More for Research**—Secretary Benson is likely to get a draw in his jousting with Congress over the USDA budget. The nation's farm boss (1) probably will be denied the approximate 10 percent over-all cut he asks in his Department, and (2) will be granted the increase asked for extension services and research.

The House already has restored cuts Benson asked for Soil Conservation Service, school lunches, Commodity Stabilization Service, and Forest Service. The lawmakers have been critical of the Secretary's plan of shifting spending emphasis to research and education—at the expense of other agencies.

"It is the authority and responsibility of Congress," House farm leaders said,

"to determine the scope of the various programs in the Department."

Action on the USDA budget has not yet been taken in the Senate. The upper body, however, is often more liberal with farm appropriations than the lower house.

• **Farm Policy Hot Issue**—Bitter differences over farm policies erupted once again during the budget fight in Congress. It started when the House Appropriation subcommittee on agriculture cut sharply into Benson's allotted 30 percent budget increase for extension work.

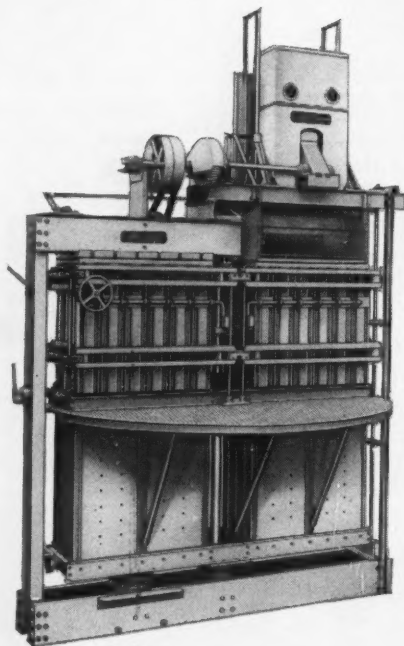
Subcommittee chairman, H. Carl Andersen of Minnesota, and some others on the committee oppose Benson's "flexible" price support ideas. For this reason, among others, they are also against the Secretary's efforts to build up extension.

Hearing of the subcommittee cut in his extension budget, Benson went to the White House. There, with the help of farm organization leaders, strategy was worked out to reverse Andersen's group when the budget came before the full House.

The strategy worked, and the House restored extension funds.

Congress, Andersen charged, was "abdicating" its rights "in handing over to Milton Eisenhower, Benson, and Farm Bureau President Allan Kline the right to write this appropriation bill." (It is no secret that the Bureau and the President's brother, Milton, are red-hot for extension—and opposed to high, rigid price supports.)

• **Flexible Supports Still Possible**—The House victory over Andersen's farm subcommittee is being interpreted in



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Write for Bulletin 49-P

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

some quarters to mean Benson can win his fight for flexible supports. 'Tain't so, say most farm leaders here. Many lawmakers who went along with Benson on extension funds also have been talking for continued rigid supports.

• **Benson's "Rescue Team" Tired**—Many GOP lawmakers make it clear they disagree with the Secretary's rosy view of the farm future. The apparent reluctance of Benson to work closely with Congress is also giving the White House considerable worry. Insiders there say, privately, that they are getting tired of pulling Ezra's chestnuts out of the fire.

These straws in the wind have led to more speculation as to whether Eisenhower would veto a bill extending present price supports. Although Benson has said he thinks the President would veto, there has been no decision to this effect. This fact, incidentally, does not make Administration aides any happier with the Secretary. Some of them feel that Benson has put the President on the spot unnecessarily.

• **Dairy Products Move Slowly**—Dairy retailers were telling the government at press time that its butter stocks must be sold at 40 cents to 50 cents per pound to attract consumer money from margarine. Retailers were warning the government that, in this case, the margarine industry might sell its product at two pounds for two bits—until hell freezes over, or butter goes up.

Farm officials hadn't said it publicly, but were admitting that demand for dairy products had gone up little, if any, following the April 1 drop in price guarantees to farmers.

• **Farm Income Bothers Ike**—From the White House comes the unpublicized word that President Eisenhower is showing increasing concern over farm income. He has asked USDA to prepare figures showing the likely effect on farm income of the "flexible" price-prop program proposed by his administration; and also what might happen if present "rigid" price floors are maintained.

• **Special Session in Prospect**—Watch for more talk in the papers about a special session of Congress. With the current session half over, only a small fraction of the Eisenhower program has been passed.

This situation has GOP leaders on a tough spot. Going to the voters with only a few new laws on the books could hurt Republicans seeking re-election next fall. On the other hand, they are anxious to get out of Washington about July 1 to get their campaigns off the ground.

Only way out, many are beginning to think, is to arrange for a special session following elections. Then during the fall campaigns, the argument goes, it would be possible at least to promise legislative performance later on—even though there hadn't been much of it prior to the voting.

More Meal Sold in Arizona

Cottonseed meal sales in Arizona in 1953 are reported as 148,723 tons by the State Chemist. This compared with 128,645 in 1952. Sales of formula feeds and mineral feeds in Arizona last year were 129,559 tons, against 113,206 in 1952.

• Degossypolized Meal Discussed in Talk

COTTONSEED MEAL that is suitable for chicken and hog feed was the topic of an address made recently by Dr. L. V. Curtin, director of research, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, before the Memphis Agricultural Club.

Doctor Curtin said at the meeting that Buckeye is now offering carload lots of gossypol-free cottonseed meal at \$83 a ton. This is 44 percent protein cottonseed meal.

The speaker called attention to the fact that this special meal, suitable for swine and poultry, is bringing a price well above that of cottonseed meal that cannot be used in unlimited quantities in swine and poultry rations. The Buckeye meal is comparable in protein content to soybean meal, which is a standard source of protein for swine and poultry and currently is bringing much higher prices.

Doctor Curtin emphasized that the poultry business has increased rapidly in the South in recent years, thus expanding the opportunities for cottonseed meal sales.

Joe Downs, Manufacturers' Agent, Memphis, Dies

Joe Downs, manufacturers' agent with headquarters in Memphis, died April 11 of a heart attack. Downs had had this business a little over a year at the time of his death. He had previously been associated for many years with Gullett Gin Co., and had many friends throughout the industry.



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• Irrigation Water Supplies Vary

WIDELY varying irrigation water supplies are reported by USDA in a summary of the outlook for the 1954 season in western states, as indicated by snow surveys made on nearly 1,200 mountain courses. Supplies to April 1 were short in many important cotton areas.

The water shortage was described as especially critical in the Rio Grande drainage area of New Mexico and Colorado, with a combination of low snow cover and lack of reservoir storage on April 1, after several years of deficient runoff.

Based on near-normal temperatures and precipitation from April to June, the water supplies in prospect, in cotton growing states, are summarized as follows:

• **Arizona**—Water prospects on the Salt-Verde system are fairly good, because of the record late storm of March 22-24; but the outlook for the Gila-Frisco is poor because the storm did not make up the existing deficiency in the Gila drainage.

The Gila area, particularly the San Carlos project, still faces an extreme water shortage. The 40,000 acre feet of water produced by this storm, and perhaps 10,000 additional that can be anticipated, will have to be supplemented from pumps in central Pinal County.

• **California**—The water supply in California, as indicated by the California Division of Water Resources reports, will be near or above normal north of the latitude of Oroville, slightly below

normal in the remainder of the Central Valley and Southern Lahontan areas, and considerably below normal in the Santa Clara Valley and Central Coastal and South Coastal areas, if precipitation is normal the rest of the season. The snow pack averages slightly less than that of a year ago in the Cascade Mountains and the Northern Sierra Nevada but is greater on the watersheds south of the Stanislaus River.

Storage in California reservoirs utilized for conservation is above normal for April 1 except in the south coastal area. With normal conditions, such reservoirs on streams tributary to the Central Valley area may be expected to fill during the snow melt period. Predicted on estimated recharge and average conditions of draft, ground water levels throughout the state in the fall of 1954 will in general be lower than those of 1953.

• **New Mexico**—New Mexico's water supply outlook is possibly the worst in recent years. Stream flow is expected to be slightly higher in the Rio Grande than for 1950, 1951 and 1953, but total reservoir storage and expected stream flow combined will equal less than one-half of the normal irrigation water demand. Precipitation in valley areas has been negligible, and soils are extremely dry. Similar conditions exist along the Pecos, except that reservoir storage is slightly better than for the Rio Grande.

• **Oklahoma**—The Lugert-Altus Irrigation Project has a very limited water supply. Storage in W. C. Austin Reservoir is about 17,000 acre feet, which is 25 percent of average and 12 percent of capacity. Storage, from runoff, has been declining gradually for three years. Precipitation has been deficient for several months.

• **Texas**—Irrigation water will be extremely short in the El Paso area, which depends primarily on Elephant Butte Reservoir. This area has been short of water for several years. This year there probably will be a smaller total water supply available from the Rio Grande than for any year of record. Slightly better conditions exist for the Pecos River in Texas, but water supply there also will be short. Pump - irrigated areas in northwest Texas have had extremely dry soils, because of drouth the past several months to April 1. On the Colorado River of Texas, storage is well above the past 10-year average in Mansfield and Buchanan Reservoirs.

Stroman Heads Peruvian Institute of Genetics

Dr. G. N. Stroman, New Mexico A. & M. College agronomist who developed the famous 1517 variety of cotton, has accepted a position as director of the Institute of Genetics in Lima, Peru, effective June 1. R. A. Nichols, A. & M.'s dean and director of agriculture, announced April 19. In Lima, Doctor Stroman will conduct cotton breeding research for the Sociedad Nacional Agraria of Peru.

In his 26 years of cotton breeding at New Mexico A. & M., Doctor Stroman developed strains of irrigated cotton which made an international reputation. When he came to New Mexico A. & M.



DR. G. N. STROMAN

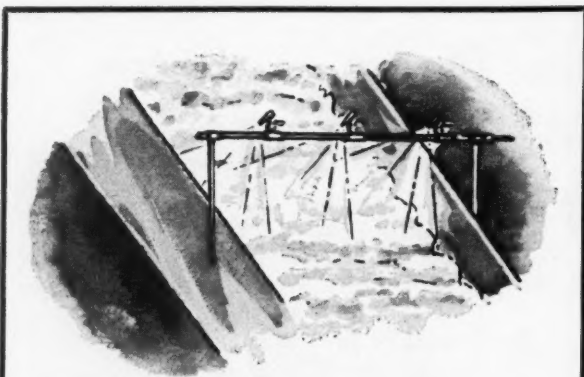
in 1928, irrigated cotton was not in demand by the mills. Since then, Doctor Stroman's cotton breeding has developed strains which have brought millions of dollars in increased profits to Southwestern farmers. His latest strain, 1517C, was worth about \$15,000,000 more than previous varieties to farmers in the El Paso area in 1952 and 1953, it is estimated.

The 1517 strains, which have set new standards in the cotton trade for strength of fiber and yarn, received their name because they originated from the 1517th row in one of Doctor Stroman's progeny tests in 1935. Later strains developed were also called 1517 because the term had become a trade name in world markets.

Doctor Stroman, who grew up in Uvalde, Texas, attended Texas A. & M. College and received his master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin. He served in the Army in both world wars, attaining the rank of major in World War II. He is the author of 80 scientific and popular articles about genetics and cotton breeding.

As director of the Institute of Genetics in Lima, Doctor Stroman succeeds Dr. C. H. Harlan, world-renowned cotton geneticist.

■ **THOMAS F. LEIGH** has been appointed assistant professor of entomology in the college of agriculture at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.



NO GIN IS COMPLETE without a STATIFIER

Now that most gins dry seed cotton to a very low moisture content in order to gin it properly, they need to restore a small amount of moisture to the ginned cotton. This relieves strain on the tramper and press, eliminates the problem of broken bale ties, and restores some of the staple length and soft feel to the sample. For details on how Statifier moisture restoration can help in your ginning operation, write us today.

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• Soybean Shippers Attend Meeting

SOYBEAN SHIPPERS in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi met in Memphis in mid-April to organize the Midsouth Soybean & Grain Shippers' Association.

Dissatisfaction with export rules was reported to be a primary reason for the meeting. Among the topics discussed were (1) the exporters' scale of discounts on soybeans, (2) the time lapse between arrival of freight cars at ports and sampling and (3) weights and grades at the ports.

Paul C. Hughes, Farmers Soybean Corp., Blytheville, Ark., was named chairman of a committee which was formed to set up the formal organization and to direct its activities. Secretary and treasurer is W. L. Davidson, Kennett Grain & Seed Co., Kennett, Mo.

Members of the committee are E. R. Putnam, Jr., S. & S. Storage Co., Charleston, Mo.; W. J. Angelo, Angelo & Bronte, McCrory, Ark.; H. T. Goldman, Jr., Goldman Equipment Co., Waterproof, La.; John C. Terral, Terral-Norris Seed Co., Lake Providence, La.; J. P. Critz, Clarksdale Grain Elevator, Clarksdale, Miss.; H. M. Jordan, Jordan Seed Co., Cleveland, Miss.; Cecil Moss, Tennessee Soybean Co., Union City, Tenn., and Gene Williamson, Browder Milling Co., Fulton, Ky.

Western Producers

(Continued from Page 25)

by Wayland J. Hayes, Jr., Savannah, Ga., chief of the toxicology section of the U.S. Public Health Service.

In an address on the second day of the conference, he cited studies made in agricultural regions where agricultural chemicals were widely used to fertilize the soil and to control weeds and insects. These studies so far have failed to reveal injury to persons who were "incidentally exposed" to the chemicals, he said. He explained that incidental exposure included persons not involved in the application of the chemicals—persons who were near the fields, for instance, when planes dusted or sprayed cotton, or were in some other way indirectly exposed.

Hayes warned, however, that "the fact that the studies made so far have failed to reveal injury from incidental exposure does not necessarily indicate that injury would not be revealed under different conditions. In any event, careful diagnosis of each case and a reasonable regard for the degree of exposure remain a crucial responsibility of every physician whether he be in private practice or in the practice of public health."

Poisoning can be expected to appear most quickly, most frequently, and most severely in those persons who are most extensively exposed, he said. These are the people who handle the chemicals, breathe them and live with them on a day-to-day professional basis. And most of the cases of poisoning on record were acute in nature—not chronic—and "all were the result of definite exposure."

• Other Speakers—B. A. Kranz, of the Southwest U.S. Field Station, Brawley, Calif., discussed soil fertility problems in the western cotton states, and Graves Jones, vice-president of the cotton buying firm of Jones, Gardner & Beal, Spartanburg, S.C., discussed types and qualities of cotton desired by the mills.

1953 Use of Fertilizers Tops 1952 Record

Fertilizer usage reached an all-time high in the U.S. in 1952-53 when as estimated 23,143,000 tons of commercial fertilizer were used. This fact was reported by USDA.

This 23.1 million tons which were used during the year ending June 30, 1953, exceeds the 1951-52 consumption by 3.2 percent.

An estimated 15,508,000 tons of fertilizer containing the primary plant nutrient elements (nitrogen, phosphate and potash) were used in 1952-53. Materials containing one or more of these elements were estimated at 6,765,000 tons and use of secondary and minor element materials totaled 870,000 tons.

The largest user of fertilizer was the South Atlantic region, which consumed 6,148,000 tons. The East North Central region used 1,320,000 tons. Fertilizer use also rose in the North Central and Pacific regions, while in New England and the South Central area, fertilizer consumption dropped slightly.

Oklahoma Variety Test Results Published

A report on cotton variety tests made in 1953 has been published by the Oklahoma Experiment Station at Stillwater. The material contains recommendations for both eastern and western Oklahoma. The bulletin is designated Mimeo-graphed Circular M-257 and is dated March 1954.



OIL-THIRSTY LINT DOESN'T BOTHER WOOD'S *LIFE LUBE* bearing units

Think of it! No grease fittings or oil cups to trap oil-thirsty lint, dirt or grit that materially cuts into bearing life. And best of all, Life-Lube requires no periodic lubrication by your maintenance crew. A real time and money saver for your mill. The proper ball bearing lubricant is sealed in by a synthetic seal bonded to a steel core, an exclusive feature of the M.R.C. Ball Bearing, this seal allows unrestricted misalignment in any direction. Housing is of modern design with self-locking collar. Principal dimensions are such that these bearing units are interchangeable with most manufactured Pillow Blocks. Sizes carried in stock from 1/4" to 2 3/4".

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Two Butters saw sharpening machines, one for 176 saws, one 141 saws. Complete ready to operate, excellent condition—\$1,500 each, f.o.b. cars, Richmond, California.—Write Contra Costa Vegetable Oil Co., P. O. Box 66, San Pablo Station, Richmond, Calif.

FOR SALE—One Fort Worth saw filing machine for 141 saws; one No. 5 Link-Belt car spotter complete with switches; one 80 x 9 motor truck scales (Howe) complete with weightograph, capacity 41,000 pounds. All of the above in good condition at a reasonable price.—The Pine Level Oil Mill Company, Telephone L.D. 2152, Pine Level, N.C.

FOR SALE—Complete hydraulic press room equipment, including two 12-ton heavy-duty French accumulators, twelve hydraulic presses, and Davidson-Kennedy left-hand cake former, latest type.—Delta Oil Mill, Jonestown, Miss.

FOR SALE—72-55 cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packer, Bauer No. 153 separating unit, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—All kinds cotton gin and oil mill equipment, expellers, screw presses, screening tanks, filter presses, natural gas engines, one GMAC No. 465 automatic box nailing machine with motor and some spare parts.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890, warehouse 502 North 14th Street, Temple, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cookers—rolls—expellers—141 and 176-saw completely rebuilt Carver linters—fans—36" Chandler and Carver hullers—26" motor driven attrition mill—filter presses—Gruendler Jr. hammer mill—No. 8 cake breaker—screw conveyor.—Sproules & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 1212 S. Industrial, Dallas, Texas. Telephone P.R. 5958.

Electric Motors



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.. Repair**

Partial list of motors in stock:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
1—250 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring

• Call us anytime—day or night, anywhere—and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant via one of our standby trucks and pick up your equipment for repair.

W. M. Smith Electric Co.

Lubbock Dallas Harlingen
3-4711 HU-3901 3905

FOR SALE—Several late model French screw presses.—Write Box "ACD", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE at Attractive Prices—The following machinery in good condition: 5-80 saw Murray air blast gins with lint flue; 5-80 saw Blewett feeders; 1—LH down packing all steel Murray press with ram and cylinder and hydraulic controls; 1—LH Murray tramper; 1—Murray 3 cylinder horizontal press pump with V-drive to stub shaft; 1—6 cylinder 52" horizontal Murray cleaner with vacuum cylinder and blow-in hood; 1—6 cylinder 52" horizontal Murray cleaner.—Greenville Co-Op. Gin Association, Greenville, Texas.

FOR SALE—Used: 2—Lummus 52" steel condensers and lint flues complete for 10 stands.—Contact Glen Flora Gin Co., Glen Flora, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 Stacy 14' all steel bur machine; 1 Triplex press pump; 1 all steel Cameron tramper; one 52" six cylinder Murray steel incline cleaner; one 14' Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machine; 1 Murray PX steel bound cotton press.—Hughes Sales Company, 2944 Oak Lane, HUNTER 5321, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 1953 model Moss-Gordin lint cleaner; 4-80 1948 Continental lint cleaners; 5-80 Murray glass front gins with lint flue, like new; 6-70 glass front Murray gins, lint flue with standard V-belt Mitchells and Mitchell conveyor distributor, all like new; 4-80 Continental brush gins; 4-80 Lummus L.E.F.; 4-80 Continental double X huller feeders; 5-80 Blewett feeders; 1 Continental paragon all steel down-packing press; 1 Continental paragon steel bound press. All sizes steel condensers. 1 Type I Hardwicke-Etter all steel setting consisting of 7 and 9 cylinder cleaners with 3-way by-pass, supports and separator, sell all or any part. 1 Continental 50" separator; 1 Stacy 50" separator; 1 Continental 2 trough drier with fan, burner and piping; 1 Mitchell burner; 4-80 Continental conveyor distributor; one 10 and one 16 unit Lummus thermo cleaner.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Continental all steel down packing press.—Contact us on phone 3551 at Petersburg, Texas, or write Box 337.

I HAVE FOR SALE at almost a give-away price one 5 stand 80 saw Lummus gin plant with down packing press. No condenser, no tramper. Will sell in part or all.—T. T. Clark, Opp, Ala.

FOR SALE—Steel Cleaners: One 50", 4-cylinder and one 72", 6-cylinder Continental incline, one 48" and one 60", 6-cylinder horizontal Lummus, one 50", 6-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter air line. Steel Separators: One 43" and one 52" Stacy, two 60" Lummus and one 72" Murray "VS". One 10 foot and one 14 foot steel bur machines. One 10 foot wood frame Hardwicke-Etter bur machine. Four late model 80-saw Continental brush gins and several 80-saw all steel Murray gins. One steel Cameron tramper. Several late type steel condensers, press pumps, fans and hundreds of other excellent items for your gin plant.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Lummus gin, with improved loose roll box, 4 feeders, cotton, seed, dust auger.—Ellis Brothers, Centre, Ala.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw model F2 single moting Continental air-blast gins, \$2,000. Gins are in excellent shape. Model No. 18 Murray big reel drier, very good shape, \$1,500.—Farmers Union Co-Op. Gin, Sentinel, Okla.

FOR SALE—Continental 5-80 gin with G.M.C. 340 horsepower motor. Crop outlook good.—Write, call or see Fred Neme, Rt. 4, Robstown, Texas. Phone Corpus Christi 2-1871.

FOR SALE—Four 1937 Gullett 80 saw AB left hand gins, new ribs installed 1953, complete with lint flue and extra saw cylinder. Suitable for continued use, or for repair parts. Make us your offer.—Sharbrough Gin, Holly Bluff, Miss.

2 ALL STEEL, good condition Hardwicke-Etter, 6 cylinder airline cleaners.—Write Box "SW", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete all steel brush 4-80 saw Gullett gin stands with lint flue.—Rockett Co-Operative Gin Co., Route 1, Waxahachie, Texas.

FOR SALE: 5—1948M—80 saw Continental air blast gins; 5—1948M 4X Continental extractor feeders; 1—50" 1948M Continental separator; 1—2 trough Continental drier.—Contact Roy Bradley, Manager, Growers Cooperative Gin, Wasco, Calif.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Lummus Multi-Jet gin stands with new type nozzle. 4-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter gin stands with all air blast connections, couplings, etc.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

FOR SALE—3-80 Continental cotton gin, equipped with Super Mitchells, bur extractor, electric motors. Will sell, to be moved, Mrs. C. B. Martin, 1002 E. Cleveland, Guthrie, Okla. Telephone 1408.

FOR SALE—5/80 saw Lummus all steel air blast gins, 4/80 saw Murray air blast gins with 6" mote conveyor, 5 Lummus extractor feeders, 1 Lummus steel 5 cylinder horizontal cleaner, 1 Lummus thermo drier with 25 h.p. boiler, one 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine, two 125 h.p. Skinner steam engines, 1 six cylinder Le Roi engine, 1 eight cylinder Le Roi engine, 1 firetube boiler 18' x 72", 1 steam seed sterilizer. Miscellaneous stock S.S. pulleys.—Lamar Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Lummus gins with L.E.F. automatic feeders and lint flues, \$1,000; 1—9" seed and hull conveyor, \$200; 1—Lummus condenser, steel lined, \$100; 1—Lummus 50" dropper separator, \$500; 1—Lummus 10' bur machine, \$1,000; 1—30' Corpus Christi steam sterilizer, \$600.—Phone M. Stubblefield, Cooper, Texas.

FOR SALE—5 L.E.F. feeders (Lummus) complete, good shape, 80 saw; 1 Lummus 60 inch condenser, all steel, like new, complete with fan and 7½ h.p. motor; one 5-80 lint flue for Lummus double moting stands, used very little; 2 steel split pulleys 30x6 inch face; 2 steel split pulleys 28x8 inch face; 1 steel split pulley 32x10 inch face.—Lane City Gin Co., Lane City, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus ultra modern gin plant with double drying and cleaning and lint cleaners and steel building. Bargain. — Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

4 LATE MODEL 90 Gullett brush gin stands complete. For quick sale, cheap.—Becton Gin, Star Route, Lorenzo, Texas.

FOR SALE—One used big reel Murray drier, 5' high, 22" long in first class condition, just painted with new screen and bearings, \$900. One second-hand Westinghouse electric motor 50 h.p., complete with starter, 2 months use, \$1,050.—Regis La Grange, Arnaudville, La. Phone 2401.

FOR SALE—Bargains: New 21 trough tower drier, Valley-Built cotton seed sterilizers. Heavy duty elbows and valves.—South Texas Gin Service Company, Harlingen, Texas.

FOR REMOVAL—One complete 6-80 all steel Lummus outfit with super set lint cleaners, and main gin building and power room intact, at sacrifice price of \$44,000. For details write, wire or call: R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE: To be moved—4-70 Murray gin; 4-70 Mitchell extractor feeders; one Murray 5-cylinder airline cleaner; one Murray incline 6-cylinder cleaner with late model press and condenser, all electric power. Gin in good condition and has run every year.—Artesia Alfalfa Grower's Association, Artesia, N.M.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—200 feet of 14" or 16" screw conveyor. Steel bur machine and tower dryer.—Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, P. O. Box 210, Monticello, Ark.

WANTED—A good used cold cake breaker.—Pontotoc Cotton Oil Co., Pontotoc, Miss.

WANTED—Used 14 foot steel bur machine, Murray or Hardwicke-Etter, good condition.—Write P. O. Box 150, Charleston, Mo.

WANTED—5-60" Super Mitchells, conveyor distributor and five late model 80-saw Murray air blast or Continental brush gins. Give complete description and price in first letter. Must be priced right.—Write Box "GL", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Position as gin manager. Have had 24 years experience in operation and management. Can stand rigid investigation.—Write Box "XV", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Man capable of repairing and operating small chain of cotton gins.—Drew Cotton Seed Oil Mill, P. O. Box 210, Monticello, Ark.

WANTED—Ginner capable of operating and repairing Murray gins, extractors, diesel engine. Must be reliable and sober.—H. W. Hillman, 213 S. Menefee, Edna, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Super 398 B, Clipper seed cleaner, with (3) three screens, Serial No. 19031. This cleaner is almost new.—Smith Seed Company, Winder, Ga.

FOR SALE—Electric motors: 3/60/220 15 and 50 h.p., 1,200 r.p.m.; 25 and 30 h.p., 900 r.p.m., with starters, bargain, also 10 h.p. gas fired automatic boiler.—A. L. Luyat, P. O. Box 178, 22nd St. Sta., St. Petersburg, Fla.

FOR SALE—GM diesel engine, 6 cylinder, good condition. Also 40 h.p. Fairbanks electric motor.—A. K. Morrison, Rossville, Tenn.

FOR SALE: 1—Hamilton Corlis steam engine, 12 x 36, 100 h.p.; 1—100 h.p. boiler, 54 x 16 with 2 boiler pumps, pipes and fittings; 1—steam press pump; 1—double box Cen-Tennial press with beams; 1—Cameron tramper; 1—press ram and cylinder; 1—automatic seed scale; 5—32" x 8" steel split pulleys; 5—43" x 8" steel split pulleys; 1—50" x 10" steel split pulley; 1—42" x 6" steel split pulley; 1—22" x 13" steel split pulley; 1—48" x 9" steel split pulley; 1—14" x 7" steel split pulley; 1—16" x 11" steel split pulley; 60" 2-15/16 shafting; 6—pillar block bearings 2-15/16; 40" 9" conveyor; 2—seed elevators and belts; all belting; 10—9" conveyor hangers.—Write L. A. Pettus, Goliad, Texas.

FOR SALE: 1—165 h.p. Continental Gin Company diesel engine. First class condition. For particulars and price write—Mutual Cotton Oil Company, Box 289, Ozark, Ala.

FOR SALE—One 8 x 9 six-cylinder M-M butane or natural gas engine; 1 twin 6 Minneapolis-Moline butane or natural gas engine; one 150 h.p. Worthington diesel engine; one 75 h.p. 2300 volt, 3-phase, 900 r.p.m. motor and starting switch. New LeROI engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, phones 4-9626 and 4-7847, Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

Local Committees Named For Mechanization Meet

Local arrangements subcommittees have been named for the 1954 Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference to be held July 28-29-30 in Little Rock. Chairmen, all of Little Rock, of these seven groups are as follows:

Housing, Ben R. Shelley, Marion Hotel; tours, Kenneth S. Bates, Arkansas Extension Service, and George F. Sullards, Arkansas Vocational Agriculture Department; transportation, Robert P. Hall, North Little Rock Chamber of Commerce.

Entertainment, Ross Mauney, Arkansas Power and Light Co.; press and radio facilities, Eddie Chandler, Arkansas Extension Service; finance, Harvey Couch, Union National Bank; miscellaneous, Scott D. Hamilton, Little Rock Chamber of Commerce.

Towel Suppliers Aiding Nursing Profession

Over 2,000 delivery vehicles of members of the Linen Supply Association of America are carrying, during April, truck posters urging women to enter the nursing profession.

This effort is part of a year-round public relations program carried on by the Association, which has a membership of 1,042 linen suppliers and allied firms.

Southwest's Drouth Is Partly Broken

BENEFICIAL RAINS fell in many parts of the Southwest during the past two weeks. They broke the prolonged drouth in some localities, partly relieved conditions in larger areas and left some sections still badly needing rain. States receiving helpful rains included Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas.

Heaviest rains were in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas where around 15,000 acres of cotton were flooded out. More than offsetting this loss, as far as cotton is concerned, is the benefit resulting from the moisture. This includes additional plantings of dryland cotton, estimated at about 25,000 acres, and prospects for higher acre yields.

The important High Plains area of West Texas also reports improved prospects from fairly general rains, but an accumulated deficiency of subsoil moisture means that more well timed rains during the growing season will be needed to assure a crop in that region.

An April 22 survey in Texas showed that farmers in most areas got enough rain to plant spring crops, except in a dry belt running across the state from Del Rio to Texarkana. Especially helped by rains was a triangular area from San Angelo to Lamesa to Lubbock which had been extremely dry.

Texas Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White commented: "Two weeks ago, I would have said that the drouth in Texas was worse than last year and equal to the 1930's. Now, although the drouth's not broken, it's badly bent."

Nueces County, one of Texas' leading cotton counties, had an average of 2½ inches of rain which President Jerome Jalufka of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association described as "the most perfect rain we've had in a long time."

Reports on the moisture situation in Mississippi to April 1 and on irrigation water prospects in western states are found elsewhere in this issue.

Meetings Planned On South Plains

COTTON MEETINGS to be held during the week of May 10 on the South Plains of Texas will offer ginner, crushers and farmers an opportunity to discuss the latest information on cotton.

Ed H. Bush, Extension ginning specialist; Fred C. Elliott, cotton work specialist; and Freeman M. Fuller, entomologist, all of College Station, will conduct the meetings. Extension District Agent W. H. Jones, Lubbock, has announced that meetings will be held on the following dates:

May 10—2 p.m., Littlefield, for Lamb County farmers; 8 p.m., Plainview, for Hale County farmers.

May 11—2 p.m., Tulia, for Swisher County farmers; 8 p.m., Floydada, for Floyd County farmers.

May 12—2 p.m., Lubbock, for Lubbock County farmers; 8 p.m., Lorenzo, for Crosby County farmers.

May 13—2 p.m., Morton, for Cochran and Hockley County farmers; 8 p.m., Lamesa, for Dawson, Borden, Gaines and Terry County farmers.

May 14—2 p.m., Tahoka, for Lynn and Garza County farmers; 8 p.m., Colorado City, for Mitchell and Scurry County farmers.

Renewed Interest in Cotton Seen by Survey Takers

"The American public seems to be renewing its interest in cotton textiles," says the Standard Factors Corp., after a survey of market conditions. "In general, mills making only cotton goods have had a more satisfactory record than those making synthetic fabrics," the company adds.

The report, *Renewed Consumer Interest in Cotton Textiles*, was released by the financing company recently. Emphasis on clothes styling has begun to pay off, the report says. Standard Factors comments, too, that "consumers are more price-conscious than ever today, and the cheaper price of cotton garments is now a much more telling sales point than any time since the synthetics came in."

The report summarizes the outlook for 1954 as follows:

"The outlook for 1954—judging from the trade reports to this survey—is that cotton textiles should do better this year than last year . . . department stores believe."

Extra Boll Per Hill Pays Poison Bill

ONE BOLL to the hill will pay your poison bill.

This new slogan for insect control work was devised by Robert R. Coker, president of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S.C. He suggested the slogan to a group of the state's cotton growers after studying costs in a mechanization experiment on the company's seed farms last year.

Coker came up with the following data:

1. Cost per poisoning should not average over \$2 per acre.

2. An increased yield of 17 pounds of seed cotton, valued at 11.7 cents per pound, would pay this cost.

3. Seventeen pounds of seed cotton means approximately 1,275 bolls per acre to pay the cost of a single poisoning.

4. This number of bolls, divided into 12,600 feet of row per acre means that farmers need about one extra boll per ten feet of row to pay for a single application of poison.

5. If hills are spaced 12 inches apart, one-tenth of a boll per hill would pay the cost of a single application.

6. Or, if farmers use 10 applications per season, cost of the entire insect control program would be paid for by an increased yield of only one boll per hill.

Irrigation Demonstration Planned in Mississippi

An irrigation field day for Mississippi Delta farmers will be held May 27 at the George Walker farm near Stoneville. The event is being sponsored by the Mississippi Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Delta Branch Experiment Station and Delta Council.

Indian Sesame Output Up

Sesame seed production in India this year (1953-54) is now estimated at 578,000 short tons. The 1952-53 harvest was 483,000 tons, USDA says.

The increase is attributed to good weather. Acreage is up only 3.8 percent.

• New Methods Used In Hybrid Tests

BREEDING METHODS that differ radically from conventional practices are being tried at Knoxville, Tenn., in efforts to utilize hybrid vigor in commercial cotton production. The work is being conducted by the U.S. Cotton Field Station in cooperation with the University of Tennessee.

D. M. Simpson, agronomist, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Knoxville, outlined the program in a recent issue of Tennessee Farm and Home Science. He said, in part:

"Repeated tests have shown that first generation cotton hybrids (F₁s) may yield up to 20 percent more than the average of their parent lines, but the production of seed in quantity is the big obstacle to wide-scale use. The F₁ hybrid seed can be produced in cotton by controlled emasculation and hand pollination but this method is too costly for commercial seed production. The only practical way yet devised for getting this hybrid seed in quantity is through natural crossing by bees and other insects that carry cotton pollen from flower to flower.

"Natural crossing in cotton in Tennessee normally exceeds 30 percent and between certain varieties has exceeded 60 percent. If two or more varieties of cotton are grown in proximity some of the seed from these plants will be cross-pollinated. The percentage of such cross-pollinated seed or hybrids will be largely dependent on the activity of insect pollinators and on certain physiological characteristics of the varieties used. Present research to utilize hybrid vigor is based upon this phenomenon of natural crossing."

• **Three Methods Tested**—Simpson listed the three methods of hybrid seed production under test in the Tennessee work as follows:

"1. Seed for full F₁ crop production are being produced through natural crossing between selected parental stocks, at least one of which has a marker character readily distinguishable in the seedling stage. The marker character is used to differentiate between the hybrid and non-hybrid plants in the seedling stand. This makes it possible to remove the non-hybrid plants and leave a full stand of F₁ hybrids. Red leaf color, virescent yellow, and glandless hypocotyl are known markers that are being used for this method of F₁ seed production.

"2. Partial utilization of hybrid vigor is possible by the production of advanced generation hybrid seed. Under this method, initial crosses are made by hand to obtain a limited supply of F₁ seed. This hybrid seed is increased in multiplication fields with natural intercrossing during subsequent generations maintaining heterozygosity at a level between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of that of the original F₁. No marker characters or selective thinning is required with this method.

"3. Partial utilization of hybrid vigor can be attained by planting in multiplication fields, a mechanical mixture of two (or more) varieties of proved combining ability. The mass seed resulting from this planting will contain inbred seed of each of the original stocks, plus hybrids between them. The percentage of hybrids and the effective heterosis will depend on the amount of natural crossing. Under Tennessee con-

ditions, this effective heterosis, likely, would remain at a level less than one-third of that obtained in the full F₁."

• **Other Factors Important** — None of these methods of hybrid cottonseed production will be effective in increasing profits from cotton growing, Simpson concluded, unless they meet the following prerequisites:

"1. The parental lines must be good combiners to produce a desirable hybrid. As with corn, the inbred lines must be carefully chosen to produce a successful hybrid.

"2. Natural crossing must be at a relatively high level. The higher the percentage of natural crossing, the better the chance for full utilization of hybrid vigor.

"3. The hybrid seed must be produced at a cost low enough for practical commercial use."

The research worker added that the three methods which he outlined have been successfully demonstrated in small

scale plantings; but the problem of economical seed production has not yet been solved.

"Research is now directed to the development of high yielding inbreds that combine well in hybrids, to the incorporation of seedling marker genes into the best parental lines, and to methods of increasing the amount of natural crossing. With some further progress on these phases of the problem, hybrid cotton will be ready for large scale field trial," he said.

Breeder To Work on Lint For Imperial Valley

William P. Sappenfield, New Mexico geneticist, has been named USDA-University of California cotton breeder at the Southwest Irrigated Field Station, Brawley, Calif. He will work with cotton varieties adapted to the Imperial Valley, and will cooperate closely with the U.S. Cotton Field Station at Shafter.



DING-DONG DADDY

Meet Dave Sherrill, Lubbock County (Texas) agent, named Ding-Dong Daddy of the South Plains by the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and presented with the symbolic bell on Feb. 24. Sherrill received the honor because of his persistent and successful efforts to get cotton burs returned to the land. Three years ago practically all burs were burned; last year about half were put back on the land. This year Sherrill is shooting for a 100-percent return of burs to the land. It is estimated cotton burs are worth at least \$7.50 per ton in increased crop yield. Sherrill has done an outstanding job of selling farmers on their value and has helped ginners to work out efficient methods of handling burs.

• Comfort Sends Pigs To Market Faster

PIGS THAT are kept cool and comfortable in the summer reach market weight faster than those using the usual housing and mud wallows, says Dr. Paul R. Noland at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, who designed for hogs a permanent structure which gives this advantage.

The building has an aluminum roof, concrete floor and a wooden frame and sides. In the winter, it is a shelter. In the summer, wooden side panels are removed to make an open air shelter. Six-inch concrete curbs make the floor suitable as a summer hog wallow. Removable plugs allow for easy draining when the water gets dirty.

Pigs living in this building reached market weight in 41 days, while pigs using the old-type housing and mud wallows required about 48 days. The faster-growing pigs ate a pound of feed more per day, but they actually consumed less because of the shorter feeding period.

Nixon Will Present Award To Fashion Designer

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon will present the second annual Cotton Fashion Award in Washington on April 28, says the National Cotton Council. The award is given in behalf of the cotton industry to the U.S. designer who performed the most outstanding service for cotton in the creative field during the past year.

It will be presented at the Maid of Cotton's annual congressional reception. A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., president of the Council, in commenting on the Vice-President's acceptance, said, "... we consider it a tribute to the men and women of the U.S. cotton industry who have labored with growing success to create new markets for cotton and expand those which now exist."

Dedication Planned for Arkansas Laboratory

The University of Arkansas' new soil testing and research laboratory at Marianna will be dedicated June 10. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke will speak at the ceremony.

Dr. Lippert S. Ellis, dean of the university's college of agriculture and director of the Arkansas Experiment Station and Extension Service, has announced also that Arkansas' Governor Francis Cherry will participate in the dedication.

Antibiotics Use in Feeds Banned in Netherlands

Dutch authorities have banned the use of antibiotics in feedstuffs, USDA reports, although the addition of these growth stimulators to livestock and poultry feeds has become widespread throughout the world in recent years.

The Netherlands Control Board took the action on the recommendation of Dutch veterinarians, biologists and breeders who believe that antibiotics may disturb the biological balance, upset breeding patterns and cause other unfavorable reactions.

Farm Machine Operators Must Have Training

Proper training of the operator is an essential for the efficient use of any piece of farm equipment, E. W. Tanquary, president, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, emphasized recently in discussing the use of farm equipment to lower costs.

Use of the mechanical cotton picker was one example cited by Tanquary. He told of seeing pickers last fall going over the same row twice in order to get all of the cotton in a field of clean, open and easily picked cotton. When properly trained operators ran the mechanical pickers in the same field, they did a better job of picking the first time over the cotton.

"Many farmers who would not think

of trusting their operators with their own \$3 or \$4 thousand automobile will entrust that same operator with a \$12 thousand cotton picker or self-propelled combine or corn picker and expect him to operate this equipment efficiently," he commented.

Cotton Imports Increase In Belgium in 1953

Belgium imported five percent more cotton in calendar year 1953 than in 1952, USDA says. Last year the Belgians bought 406,000 bales of cotton, of which the U.S. supplied 87,000.

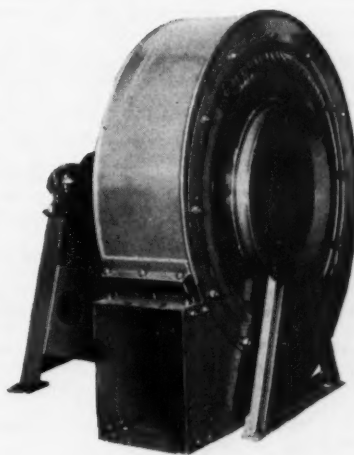
In 1952 the U.S. supplied 59 percent of Belgium's total cotton imports, but the 87,000 bales shipped there this year were only 22 percent of the country's 1953 purchases.



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Record Cotton Crop Seen for Mexico

■ USDA says 1,375,000 bales are possible. Incentive is export situation, where Mexico can undersell U.S. cotton.

The possibility that Mexico may produce a record crop of 1,375,000 bales of cotton during the 1954-55 season is seen by USDA in a March review of the Mexican cotton situation. The Department points out that it obviously is too early to forecast production with assurance. However, increased irrigation and moisture will be available, especially in the northeastern portion of Mexico, and plantings are expected to increase.

Cotton last year was Mexico's most valuable crop and most important export item, accounting for about 25 percent of all exports in 1953.

Mexico produced 1,190,000 bales from 1953 cotton plantings, exporting 1,019,000 bales. About 99 percent of the 1953 crop had been sold, and about 90 percent of the cotton available for export was already exported by the end of February.

• **U.S. Supports Help**—"As long as the U.S. supports export prices of cotton," says USDA, "Mexico will have little difficulty in exporting its cotton at a price about one cent under the U.S. export price."

"With this incentive, Mexico will grow all the cotton it can produce and this will be limited primarily by the amount of irrigation available. Irrigation is increasing gradually but no very rapid expansion above the present area is likely."

Present prospects indicate that Mexico should have at least a million bales of cotton from the 1954 crop available for export. About one-fourth of the crop normally is used domestically.

• **Indicated 1954 Crop**—The USDA review, which was based on March conditions, says that whether the crop approximates the trade estimates of 1.3 to 1.4 million bales will depend largely on (1) whether rainfall permits planting of large areas of unirrigated land in the northeast; (2) rainfall during the growing season; and (3) extent of insect and disease damage.

The Matamoros region is expected to plant between 200,000 and 240,000 acres more irrigated land this season, while rainfall will determine unirrigated acreage in the region. Cotton plantings in most other sections of the country are expected to be smaller than in 1953, due to some shift to wheat and to water shortages in some areas.

By regions, USDA estimates cotton production as follows:

• **Mexicali**—This extreme northwestern region near the U.S. border depends on irrigation water from the Colorado River and has been the leading cotton producer during the past two years. It may again equal Matamoros production in 1954, although the area to be planted reportedly is to be reduced slightly. The 1953 production was 340,000 bales, and the 1954 estimate is 335,000 bales.

Yo Ho Ho and a Jug of Milk

The old sea chantey, Yo Ho Ho, and a Bottle of Rum, had its origins in everyday living, since old salts used to be issued a regular ration of the liquor. Those days are gone, however—at least in the U.S. Navy—and one of the replacements has been milk—a basic ration of one-half pint of fresh milk daily.

This isn't enough for the Navy's growing boys, say a couple of Southeastern Congressmen who want the government to require all of the armed services to eat up more of the nation's growing dairy surplus.

In addition to the cup of fresh milk of the nation's growing dairy ration of four ounces of evaporated milk or one ounce of powdered milk, 1.6 ounces of butter and a half ounce of cheese. (Four ounces of evaporated milk are equal to a half pint of fresh milk.)

The problem of delivering fresh milk to ships at sea could be solved by adding milk tankers to the fleet, says Congressman W. M. Wheeler of Georgia. "And why not?" he asks.

The Navy milk ration was brought to the attention of Congress by Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina, senior Democrat on the House Agriculture Committee.

• **Matamoros**—This region is in the extreme northeastern part of Mexico. It includes the area south of the Rio Grande from Camargo and Reynosa to the Gulf and south to the San Fernando Valley. Only about one-third of the land planted to cotton in 1953 was irrigated and much of the unirrigated cotton did not produce a crop.

Water from the new Falcon Dam, however, made available more than 200,000 additional acres for irrigation. A larger cotton crop is expected in 1954 as a result. Last year 143,000 bales of cotton were produced in the area. This year USDA predicts an output of 335,000 bales.

• **Sonora-Sinaloa**—This region on the West Coast includes numerous irrigated valleys that flow into the Gulf of California, from Culiacan on the south to Nogales at the border. Some areas have adequate irrigation water while in others water is inadequate.

In some cases priority for water is given to food crops or to communal farms at the expense of privately-owned farms. There has been some shifting to wheat in the area, and as a result reduced cotton planting is expected. Production last year was 302,000 bales of cotton, and this year 285,000 are anticipated.

• **Laguna**—This region centers around Torreon and includes Ceballos. Irrigation is from wells. The cotton area will probably be reduced as a result of the shift toward wheat and other food crops. Also, it is necessary to rotate crops in the area to control cotton diseases. Production in 1953 was 234,000 bales. A

slight increase to 240,000 bales is expected this year.

• **Delicias**—This includes the irrigated area in the southeastern one-third of Chihuahua from Jimenez on the south to Ojinaja at the U.S. border on the north. A reduction in cotton planting is anticipated as a result of continued drouth. Last year 122,000 bales of cotton were harvested, and about 100,000 are anticipated for 1954.

• **Juarez**—Continued drouth is expected to reduce plantings in this area, which includes scattered areas in the northern part of Chihuahua from El Carmen to Juarez and Ascension on the west. Production there last year totaled 26,000 bales, and 30,000 are expected this year.

• **Don Martin**—This is a small area which depends on irrigation water from the Anahuac Dam west of Laredo. In 1953 the dam was dry, and the cotton production declined to only 2,000 bales, but the dam now is almost full and larger plantings have been resumed. A 1954 output of 15,000 bales is predicted.

• **Other Regions**—Widely scattered small areas in Mexico produced about 22,000 bales of cotton last year. This season they are expected to increase their output to 35,000 bales. These regions include a strip along the Rio Grande at Laredo and Piedras Negras, portions of land in south Colima, a new area near La Paz in the southern part of Baja California and Monterrey.

Ed Womble Starts Own Business

E.M. (Ed) WOMBLE, Paragould, Ark., has announced that he is now serving northeast Arkansas and southeast Missouri as a manufacturers' agent, specializing in machinery and equipment for gins, oil mills and grain elevators.

Womble was vice-president and general manager of the Wonder State Manufacturing Co. at Paragould before going into business independently. He was previously associated with Lewis Diesel Engine Co., Memphis, and Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc., Houston.

Womble's mailing address in Paragould is P. O. Box 265. His telephone is CEdar 6-3073. He is presently representing five manufacturers and plans to add other lines later.

Buckeye Wins Award For Landscaping

THE PLANT of The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. at Louisville, Ky., was one of the winners of regional awards in the 1954 Plant America contest given by the American Association of Nurserymen for "achievement in industrial landscaping and beautification contributing to employee and civic pride in our American heritage."

Industrial landscaping awards again will be given in 1955. Firms desiring to enter the contest should register with Dr. Richard P. White, executive secretary, American Association of Nurserymen, 635 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C., and obtain contest rules.

■ JOSEPH G. KNAPP, acting administrator since December 1953, has been named administrator of USDA's Farmer Cooperative Service.

RESEARCHBRIEFS

Less Butter, More Fluid Milk?

■ Market researchers, including those from the heart of the dairy country, have been putting the hard facts on the line regarding the plight of butter. Here's what Hugh L. Cook of the University of Wisconsin said a while back at a dairy conference:

"... Butter is no longer the golden yardstick of value . . . Yet we still depend on butterfat as the basis for pricing.

"We price milk to farmers by its butterfat content and carry the system throughout the trade channel . . .

"... We surround markets with restrictive legislation to help butterfat compete with substitutes, and perhaps most serious of all we place our major efforts at demand-creation on promotion of butter.

"Many in the industry now feel that the place where the new emphasis will be most productive is on milk and whole milk products . . .

"... Demand comes from consumers who have demonstrated a preference for whole milk. This all means a greater emphasis on whole milk as contrasted with butterfat . . .

"Pricing methods should be revised to reflect actual market values the plant or handler is able to get from milk or from the products it yields. The contribution of both fat and nonfat solids to this market value should be considered in pricing it . . .

"We need more imagination in research to make a more demanded fluid milk product. We need to create new fluid milk products. There is no necessary reason why milk as it comes from the cow is, or should be, the most popular product that is possible with consumers.

"Consumers have heard too much about how butter prices compare with margarine, and too much of the squabbles over prices between dealers and farm bargaining associations. Perhaps the busy housewife with no time for arithmetic decides she cannot afford dairy products. She may not know that fluid milk . . . has tended to become a better buy every year since 1940."

* * *

CONSERVATION EXPERTS from USDA, surveying Texas drought conditions, report that four million acres of land have been so seriously damaged they should be restored to pasture . . . and used only for grazing. The soils men are now drawing up a report for Secretary Benson on their study of 80 million acres—in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska, as well as Texas. A footnote to the conservation survey is added by weather researchers. In the last five years, they say, rainfall has been less than half of normal in the hardest hit sections of Texas.

* * *

Atomic Farm Research

■ Hydrogen bombs have been getting the headlines, but agricultural scientists have been quietly tooling up to put still more stress on peacetime atomic

studies. Atomic scientists, testifying on Capitol Hill, predict that radiation treatment can bring still greater yields of peanuts, corn, and other crops. Rust-free oats, and progress toward blight-free corn, are achievements already reported by the researchers. Preservation of fruits and vegetables through atomic radiation is to be given more study; and one company has announced that radioactive materials may help develop better tractors.

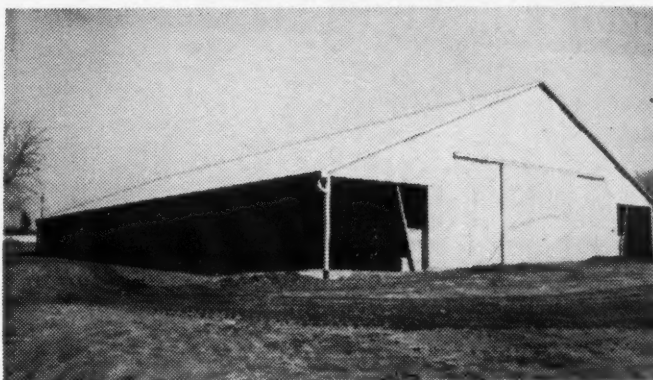
An international note: A British firm reports that rabbits fed radioactive eggs from hens fed radioactive mash haven't yet shown any ill effects. This may be of interest to atomic scientists who are not yet sure how people would be affected by foods that may be preserved by radiation treatment.

And a universal note: The "Mars Committee" met in Washington recently to plan world-wide observations of the planet which will be only some 40 million miles away in June.

* * *

A **FROTH-FLOTATION** process, used by the mining industry to concentrate ores, is now proving valuable for commercial vegetable canners and freezers. The method, developed by USDA, is said to eliminate about three quarters of the labor involved in removing foreign matter from vegetables. These include such items as black-eyed peas, soybeans and sprouts, corn, green peas, and nuts such as pecans.

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Subsoil Moisture Supply Short in Mississippi

Subsoil moisture is most Mississippi areas for 1954 through the early part of April was very short as compared with the same period of previous years, information compiled by Mississippi Extension Service and Experiment Station shows.

At State College, rainfall of 12.72 inches during the first three months of 1954 was 3.63 below the long-time average for this period. In 1953, Jan. 1-April 1 rainfall was 17.51 inches.

T. M. Waller, Extension cotton specialist, commented that research over a period of years shows that the subsoil moisture needed for high cotton yields

during an extended drouth must be absorbed by the soil during the months of December through March. To date, subsoil moisture is very short.

"The cotton plant requires a uniform source of moisture to keep it growing and fruiting uniformly throughout the entire season," Waller added. "Usually, if July and August bring enough rainfall to 'make moisture meet,' the cotton plant continues to fruit well into the top and will make a high yield per acre.

"For example, in 1952 we failed to get July showers and cotton plants shed the top crop due to lack of moisture. But in 1953 Mississippi farmers received rain in July that made the subsoil moisture meet, and cotton plants put on the best top crop we have had in several years."

Uses Outlined for Surplus Inedible Fats and Oils

Use of inedible fats and oils in animal feeds was one of the research gains discussed by Dr. G. E. Hilbert at a recent meeting of the National Chemurgic Council in Memphis. Doctor Hilbert is director of utilization research, USDA's Agricultural Research Service. He discussed what research is doing to meet the problem of agricultural surpluses.

The surplus of inedible fats and oils developed after World War II. Production since then has increased 50 percent while consumption went up only 11 percent. A surplus stock of about two billion pounds now exists. Synthetic detergents have taken over a big part of the soap market, and in the last decade use of inedible fats and oils in soap-making has dropped about 50 percent.

New uses for these by-products have to be found. The largest potential market for inedible animal fats and oils appears to be in the animal feed field, Doctor Hilbert said. He traced the development of this outlet, pointing out that it was first necessary to determine that the fat could be suitably stabilized for such a purpose, and that no undesirable effects would result.

Today annual consumption of inedible fats in this form is estimated at 250 million pounds. Doctor Hilbert said that a potential market of 500 million pounds per year is a conservative estimate. He pointed out also that use in animal feed was largely responsible for increasing the price of inedible fats and oils from three to seven cents a pound.

Other developments were outlined by Doctor Hilbert.

During World War II, he said, soaps made from tallow and grease were used as emulsifiers in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. At first, unknown substances in the soaps acted as retardatives. Research at the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory showed a way to overcome this difficulty. Today about 25 million pounds of tallow are used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Other new markets for inedible fats have been developed in the chemical industry, in the plastic field, and in the hot-dip tinning of steel. Again the Laboratory was instrumental in developing these outlets. Today about 40 million pounds of inedible fats and oils are being used in the improved grade of oleic acid, as epoxidized plasticizers, and in hot-dip tinning of steel.

Cotton's Value to Texas Is Outlined in Folder

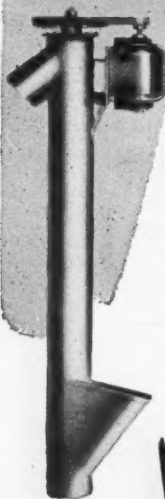
The importance of cotton in the economy of Texas was again emphasized recently when Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association distributed to members statistics showing the relative positions of cotton and other farm commodities.

Combined 1953 income from cotton and cottonseed was \$683,028,000. Cattle and calves ranked second with an estimated income of \$352,253,000. Milk and milk products ranked third with \$210,548,000. Total estimated agricultural income for Texas in 1953 was \$1,865,449,000.

The statistics are contained in a folder issued by The Progressive Farmer. They were compiled in collaboration with the bureau of business research at the University of Texas, Austin.

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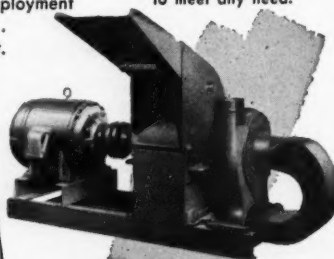
With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment...greatly increased volume...and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!

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Presenting

H. E. Wilson

Wharton, Texas



H. E. WILSON, president and general manager of Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, has served as president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, a director of the National Cottonseed Products Association, president of the South Texas Oil Millers' Association and president of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. He has been secretary of the last organization for over 20 years and is editor and publisher of the Oil Mill Gazetteer.

Wilson was born in New Orleans and moved at the age of three to Natchez, Miss. He started his cotton oil mill career there in 1892 with the old Lee Oil Works, the second oil mill to operate in the U.S. His first job was as office boy.

The following year he worked for the Adams Manufacturing Co.; in 1895 he started with the Natchez Oil Co. In 1902 he went with American Cotton Oil Co.; next, at Torrass, La.; he was night superintendent of a mill; later he was made superintendent of Laurel Oil & Fertilizer Co., Laurel, Miss.

Wilson also worked at Grand Ecore, La.; Delta Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Miss.; American Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport, La.; and Ruston Oil & Fertilizer Co., at Ruston, La., and Eldorado, Ark.

In August 1910 Wilson left the U.S. to erect separating, cleaning and grinding machinery in a new oil mill at Kokand Ferghana, Russian Turkestan, for Bauer Bros. Co. While in Russia he installed separating and grinding machinery in another city in the province for Bauer and press room machinery for Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.

Wilson returned to the U.S. in 1911 and worked with Pine Bluff Cotton Oil Co., Pine Bluff, Ark., for one season. In 1912 he moved to Wharton. He was superintendent and assistant manager at Peoples Cotton Oil Co. until 1916 when he moved to Planters Cotton Oil Co., Navasota, Texas, then back to Wharton in 1920 as manager and secretary-treasurer of Peoples.

Wilson has served as president of Wharton Chamber of Commerce, was the first president of Wharton Lions Club, and has headed the Wharton Coun-

ty Fair Association and Wharton Building and Loan Association.

Wilson is a member of the Baptist Church and has held the office of deacon for over 35 years. He served as treasurer of the church for 20 years. Wilson is married to the former Mrs. Walter Baker Harris, who is the sister of C. W. Wallace, crusher at West Monroe, La.

USDA Specialist Visits British East Africa

Production of cotton in British East Africa is confined chiefly to the Uganda Protectorate, according to Carl C. Campbell, USDA marketing specialist, who visited Africa recently. The Protectorate produced about 333,000 bales of cotton from 1,525,000 acres in 1953-54.

The territory of Tanganyika and the Kenya Protectorate produced 40,000 and 12,500 bales respectively.

Campbell points out that there is a much larger agricultural potential than is being realized in the three areas. However, no increase in production is expected soon.

The British East Africans are using better quality cotton textiles than formerly and more finished goods are being imported while imports of gray goods are declining. Per capita consumption is around eight yards annually.

Cotton textile manufacturing is insignificant at present. Several plants are in the planning stage, and within 5 or 10 years it is possible that about one-third of the area's needs will be supplied locally.

World Cattle Increase Slows Down in 1953

The upswing in world cattle production which has been in evidence since the end of World War II showed signs of slowing down in 1953, USDA reports. World cattle numbers increased again to a new record high, but the increase was much less than for each of the preceding few years.

At the beginning of 1954 there were about 856 million cattle in the world. This is one percent more than a year earlier and 15 percent more than pre-war.

Greatest gains in cattle numbers in 1953 took place in North America, Asia and Africa. Lesser increases took place in Europe, South America and Oceania.

Cattle prices have been generally favorable to producers for several years, USDA continues. However, price gains in North America came to a halt in 1951. Prices have dropped significantly since then. Prices have also declined in several European countries. In the important beef-producing countries of South America and in Australia and New Zealand, prices continued to increase in 1953.

France Uses More Cotton

Cotton consumption in France continued at a high level in January, USDA reports. About 116,000 bales were used, making the August-January total 656,000 bales. This consumption is 15 percent above that recorded for the same period in 1952-53.

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3. HARVEST AT PROPER TIME: Know the moisture percentage of the grain you harvest.
4. AVOID LOW GERMINATION: Heating due to high moisture causes low germination.

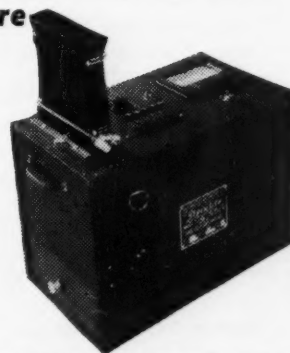
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Atlanta: G. O. King, Manager
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ILLINOIS

Cairo: W. B. Stone, Manager

MISSOURI

Portageville: C. A. Dacres, Manager

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia: L. Snowden, Manager
Greenwood: M. L. Claxton, Manager

TENNESSEE

Memphis: E. C. McGee, Manager

TEXAS

Coleman: J. H. Hearne, Manager
Dallas: R. P. Tull, Manager
Terrell: J. W. Shepard, Jr., Manager
Fort Worth: W. C. Painter, Manager
Harlingen: D. Carroll, Manager
Rex Steele, Asst. Mgr.
Houston: W. W. Moore, Manager
Mexico: J. A. Ogden, Manager
Palestine: J. T. King, Manager
San Antonio: B. C. Reese, Manager
Waco: J. P. Holman, Manager

DEPEND ON SWIFT

Mellorine Bill Loses In South Carolina

Mellorine lost a skirmish in the South Carolina legislature this year, despite strong efforts on the part of representatives from the cotton industry; but proponents of the bill to permit the sale of mellorine in the state believe that the groundwork was laid for future victory.

Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Columbia, reports that the bill received favorable reports from both Senate and House committees. It received a second reading in the Senate but was killed by a filibuster which prevented a vote at the final session.

A number of representatives of the cotton industry, in addition to Mrs. Williams, worked actively in behalf of the mellorine bill. They included A. J. Sitton, Pendleton, president of the South Carolina crushers' group; J. F. McLaurin, ginner, Bennettsville; Robert L. Coker, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville; Wilson Still, National Cotton Council; C. FitzSimons, Jr., district manager, and G. L. Hooks, Jr., Columbia manager, Southern Cotton Oil Co.; and many industry members throughout the state.

Proponents of the bill say lack of general knowledge of what mellorine is was a handicap in the fight, as was a controversy over other legislation that was ahead of the bill. They feel that mellorine legislation will have a better chance of passage in next year's long session.

C. M. Chandler, Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Dies

Funeral services for C. M. Chandler, superintendent of Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock, were held April 17. Chandler had been ill with a heart condition for several months preceding his death April 16.

Cecil Crumpton, who has been with the mill for a number of years, has been named manager.

Chandler had served for seven years as a director of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association and was a past president of that group.

He began his oil mill career in Greenville, Texas. He later moved to Pink Bluff, Ark., and then in 1924 to Lubbock. About a year later he went to Hamlin, Texas, where he served as superintendent of a mill. In 1929 he was named superintendent of the Lubbock mill.

The superintendent was a member of First Methodist Church in Lubbock, Shrine and Knights Templar. In World War I he served with the Army engineers in France.

Survivors include his wife; a daughter, Mrs. George Mueller, Baltimore, Md.; a sister, Mrs. Alice Rowe, Dallas; and two grandchildren.

Dairy Product Purchases Summarized by USDA

USDA has announced that 86,520,585 pounds of butter were purchased by the government in March. At the same time 188,796,083 pounds of cheddar cheese and 132,395,452 pounds of nonfat dried milk solids were purchased.

The Department pointed out that purchases were heavy as the 1953-54 support program came to an end and a lower

level of support became effective on April 1.

Sales and other uses for the month totaled 7,846,465 pounds of butter, 6,624,576 pounds of cheddar cheese and 29,177,906 pounds of nonfat dried milk solids removed from the government-owned inventory.

■ For the 1954 ginning season, order bale identification tags in colors other than RED. This will strengthen the "red tag" system for marking suspected fire-packed bales.



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Farm Stocks of Oilseeds And Grains Increase

Stocks of soybeans on farms on April 1 were 36,640,000 bushels, USDA reports. This represented 14 percent of the 1953 crop. On the same date a year earlier, farmers held 59,669,000 bushels of soybeans, approximately 20 percent of the previous year's production. Average April 1 stocks for the period 1943-52 were 41,803,000 bushels, which represented 19.1 percent of the crop.

Farm stocks of flaxseed at the beginning of April were about double those a year ago and not quite twice the average stocks on farms at this date. Farmers held 14,028,000 bushels of flaxseed on April 1, 1954, compared with 7,165,000 a year earlier and the April 1 average of 8,037,000. This is by far the largest stocks since reports were started in 1948.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 43 million bushels. In the same quarter last year, only 24 million bushels moved from farms. The heavy disappearance this quarter reflected the relatively favorable prices received for soybeans. Most of the 1953 soybeans placed under government loan have since been redeemed.

Farm soybean stocks are largely concentrated in the North Central States with that area accounting for more than 90 percent of the total U.S. farm stocks. Illinois, the heaviest producing state, has 9 million bushels. Iowa is second with nearly 7 million bushels and Minnesota third with 5 million bushels still on farms. Farm stocks are more than adequate in most states to meet normal seeding requirements. However, in some areas farm stocks are relatively low and more than the usual quantity of seed will have to be purchased from off-farm sources to plant the expanding soybean acreage. Over that part of the soybean producing area which was affected by the 1953 drouth, tests of seed have shown poor germination. This may cause many farmers to adopt a heavier rate of seeding per acre in order to get a sufficient stand or to buy seed from areas which produced good seed.

USDA also reported that farm holdings of corn and wheat were heavier at the beginning of April than at the same date of 1953 and were larger than the average.

Another Use Announced For Surplus Butter

Another means of disposing of U.S. surplus butter has been announced by USDA. Butter can be combined with nonfat dry milk solids and water to make liquid milk.

USDA is offering to sell butter on a competitive bid basis for this purpose. The combined milk will be sold commercially in approved friendly countries, and it is now being used successfully in Japan. The recombined milk cannot be sold to U.S. agencies operating abroad.

The Department's supply of butter contains salt, which is not desirable for recombined whole milk, so the regulations provide that the surplus butter may move into normal channels in the U.S., providing that an equal amount of salt-free butter replaces it in an overseas operation.

Bids for this purpose will be received each Monday and Thursday until further notice, USDA says.

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• Tips Offered on Weed Control

TIPS ON USING chemicals for weed control in cotton have been released by the National Cotton Council.

First requirement is a firm, smooth seedbed free of crop residue. Anything, the Council says, that disturbs the smoothness of the seedbed provides an opening through which weed seedlings may sprout. At planting time the seedbed should be firm with only enough loose soil to cover the seed.

Other recommendations follow:

1. Fertilizer should be applied before or at planting time. In either case, it should be placed to maintain the smoothness and uniformity of the seedbed. Fertilizers as "side-dressing" should be applied so as to avoid disturbing the treated area; untreated soil should not be deposited in the drill zone, nor should a ridge be formed that will lower the efficiency of subsequent applications of post-emergence sprays.

2. Seed should be planted on a firm seedbed and to a depth that will provide an adequate protective covering of soil. Planting, and the operations that are performed in conjunction with it, result in the final preparation of the band that will receive the herbicides. The band centering on the drill area should be 12 to 16 inches wide. It should be firm, flat, free of clods and crop residue, and as uniform as possible.

A modified press wheel on the planter, or a suitable roller following the planter should be used to obtain a smooth well-firmed surface. The seedbed should be at a slightly higher level than the adjacent area in the row middles which will not be treated. This will lessen the possibility of untreated soil containing weed seed being washed, blown, or thrown onto the treated area. Since it is of utmost importance that the treated band not be disturbed after the herbicide has been applied, cotton should be hill-dropped or planted to a stand to eliminate the need for thinning.

4. Absolute uniformity is essential in



Friends Entertained by Hinckleys

SHOWN HERE are those who attended the informal dinner at the Hotel Adolphus Century Room on April 6 given by the Hinckley Gin Supply Co. of Dallas for a few friends attending the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. Hosts to the group were Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Hinckley, Jr.; F. B. and Dorothy Hinckley, III; Joe and Frances Hinckley; and Jere and Marty Hinckley.

the width of rows by pairs or fours or whatever number of rows are carried by the tractor. Difficulty can also be avoided in post-emergence spraying, flaming, cultivation, and mechanical harvesting, if rows are built to a uniform height.

■ The "red tag" program for marking fire-packed bales has done much to reduce fire losses caused by "hot" bales. Make the RED tag an automatic danger signal.

Cotton Essay Contest Planned in Fresno

Why I Like Cotton Best is the subject chosen for a cotton essay contest which will be conducted in Fresno, Calif., during National Cotton Week. The observance starts May 10, and \$350 worth of cotton merchandise will be given by Fresno merchants to winners of the contest.

Housewives and students in Fresno County are eligible for the contest. The Fresno Junior Chamber of Commerce is handling details of the competition.

Winner of Nobel Prize Dies in Germany

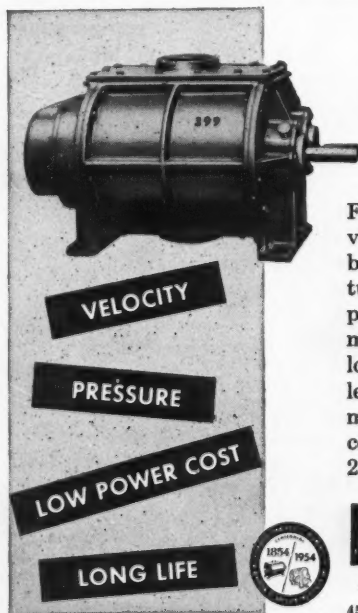
One of the scientists who won a Nobel prize for work on the chemical reaction involved in the synthesis of the insecticides aldrin and dieldrin died recently in Germany. He was Otto Diels of Kiel, Germany, who, with Kurt Alder, was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1950. Aldrin and dieldrin were named for the two men.

Alder lives at Cologne, Germany, and is still engaged in research. Diels was 78 years old at the time of his death.

1954 Peanut Support Announced by USDA

Support price for 1954-crop peanuts has been set at \$243 a ton, USDA has announced. This minimum support is 90 percent of the March 15, 1954, parity price of \$270 per ton.

If 90 percent of parity at the beginning of the marketing season (Aug. 1) is higher than \$243, the average minimum support will be adjusted upward. The average support level for 1953-crop peanuts was \$237.60 per ton.



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• Holland To Receive Cottonseed Oil

MORE THAN 30 million pounds of cottonseed oil is expected to go to Holland under an agreement between that nation and the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration. Approximately \$4 million worth of cottonseed oil is involved in the deal, under which Dutch funds secured from purchase of the oil will be used for work on the Dutch merchant fleet.

Milk Output Continues High In Face of Support Drop

In the face of reduced support price levels, milk production in the U.S. showed about the normal seasonal increase in March 1954 USDA says. Total output for the month was estimated at 10,713,000,000 pounds. This is 5 percent more than last year's previous all-time high for the month and 12 percent more than the 1943-52 average.

Cows in crop reporters' herds on April 1 were producing an average of 18.55 pounds, three percent more than on April 1, 1953.

Milk producers continued heavy supplemental feeding to an increased number of milk cows. On April 1 the daily average was 6.33 pounds of concentrate ration per head, compared with 6.18 pounds a year ago and a previous high in 1951 of 6.28 pounds.

March production of milk was above a year ago in every state except Texas, Oklahoma and Utah. Wisconsin produced over 1.6 billion pounds of milk in March, eight percent above a year earlier, to lead all states in production. Minnesota was next with over 850 million pounds. California and Pennsylvania ranked third and fourth in milk production.

Soybean Exports Five Times As Great as Last Year's

U.S. soybean cake and meal exports were about five times as heavy for October 1953-February 1954 as they were for those months in the preceding season. The 1953-54 total was 44,636 tons; this compares with 9,015 tons in 1952-53.

At the same time imports of soybeans dropped. The 1952-53 import total for this period was 29,426 tons. In 1953-54, the import total was 4,735.

Cottonseed meal exports rose from 119 tons in the 1952-53 period to 23,673 tons through February 1954. At the same time imports of cottonseed meal dropped from 89,054 tons to 29,809 tons.

New Research Laboratory Opened by Hercules

Hercules Powder Co. has announced the opening of a new agricultural chemicals research laboratory at Wilmington, Del. It is located near the company's experiment station. Research activities dealing with insecticides, fungicides and plant regulatory chemicals will be carried on in the new plant.

According to Paul Mayfield, general manager, Naval Stores Department, the new laboratory will enable scientists to screen more than 300 formulations a month. Facilities include the main laboratory building, greenhouses and field test plots.

Pasture Conditions Worst Since 1940, USDA Says

Pastures in the U.S. on April 1 were off to their poorest start since 1940, says USDA's crop reporting board. Early season conditions averaged 73 percent of normal as compared with 81 percent a year ago.

Pasture and range feed in much of Texas, New Mexico, western Oklahoma, western Kansas and eastern Colorado was critically short. Rainfall in those areas has been less than 50 percent of normal in the last several months, and in many parts of these states, the drought is of much longer duration.

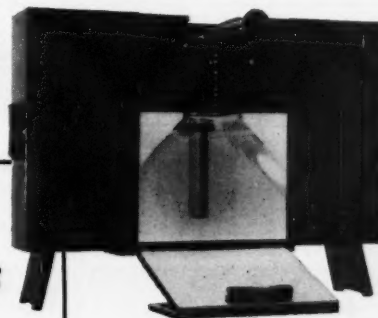
USDA says that cured pasture and range feed in these areas was scarce on April 1, and "new growth will be very limited until soaking rains are received." Some parts of the Southwest have received beneficial rains since April 1.

Pasture conditions in Texas were the lowest for the date in three decades of record. In New Mexico and Colorado conditions were the poorest since 1935, and in Kansas and Oklahoma worse conditions were prevalent in 1940.

In other sections of the country pastures were better. However, in Missouri, parts of Iowa, the Ohio Valley, and many areas of the South, effects of last year's drought are still evident on pasture lands.

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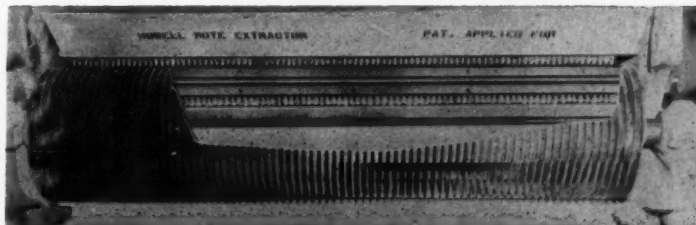
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• Arkansas Storage Space Increases

FARM STORAGE facilities for soybeans in Arkansas increased from 1,197,000 bushels prior to 1949 to an estimated 7,718,000 bushels by June, 1953, an Arkansas Extension Service survey indicates. The survey was conducted in the state's 25 major soybean growing counties.

Total storage capacity in these counties last June was estimated at 22,274,000 bushels.

Seventeen oil mills that normally process soybeans were estimated to have a storage capacity of 10,250,000 bushels, or 46 percent of all capacity in the 25

counties. Approximately half of the oil mill storage space was in Mississippi and Pulaski Counties.

Because of competition for space from other products, it is impossible to estimate accurately the exact proportion of the storage capacity that will be available for soybeans, the Extension Service pointed out.

■ PAUL KELLER, Central Oil & Milling Co., Clayton, N. C., is author of a letter in The Soybean Digest for April. He discusses soybean-cottonseed price relationships and USDA support levels, stating that a 75-80 percent of parity ratio for seed and beans prices cottonseed products out of the market.

Strader-Hughston Is New Feed Firm at Dallas

Ralph C. Strader and Tom H. Hughston have announced the formation of the Strader-Hughston Co. at 2944 Oak Lane in Dallas. The firm will deal in feed ingredients, including vegetable and animal proteins, vitamins, antibiotics, cottonseed hulls and other products.

Both of the partners in the new firm are widely known in the crushing industry. Strader formerly was associated with Johnson-Strader Co., Farmers Branch, Texas, and previously with Van Waters & Rogers in Dallas.

Hughston will continue to operate Hughston Sales Co., dealers in oil mill and gin machinery and supplies, at the same location as the new firm. Before establishing his own firm, Hughston was an oil mill manager.

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Flammable Fabrics Law Topic at Convention

Two authorities on the new flammable fabrics law were scheduled on a panel which discussed national affairs at the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute in New Orleans April 23.

They were Harvey H. Hannah, chief of the Federal Trade Commission's wool and fur labeling division, who is administrator of the new law as it pertains to textile operations, and George S. Buck, Jr., technical director of the National Cotton Council and chairman of the textile industry advisory committee on flammable fabrics legislation.

Both planned to go to the meeting direct from public hearings on this law scheduled to be held in Washington April 22. The three-day convention was concluded April 24.

Linters Factor

(Continued from Page 18)

decrease the hull content by a like amount. The linters yield would then be 200 pounds (Table 3).

Using the assumed values as shown in Table 3, we find the gross value for this ton of cottonseed to be \$69.67 (Table 4).

Table 4. Out-turn and value of products obtained from a basis 100 grade cottonseed with the linters content increased one percent (20 pounds) and the hull content decreased a like amount

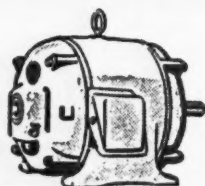
Product of cottonseed	Out-turn of product lbs./ton	Assumed price of product cents/lb.	Value of product dollars/ton
Oil	320	12.0	\$38.40
41% Meal	825	2.5	20.62
Linters	200	4.0	8.00
Hulls	530	0.5	2.65
Total value of products			\$69.67

Applying a \$24 gross spread to this seed, the assumed value of this lot of seed would be \$69.67 less \$24 or \$45.67. The difference in value of the two lots of seed would be \$45.67 minus \$44.97 or \$0.70. The linters factor would then be:

Difference in value of the two cottonseed lots divided by value of the basis 100-grade cottonseed = \$0.70 divided by \$45.72 = 1.53.

The linters factor should therefore be 1.5. If a spread of \$20 were used, the linters factor would be calculated as \$0.70 ÷ \$49.82 = 1.41. The linters factor would be 1.5.

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Oscar R. Hipp

Andalusia, Ala.



OSCAR R. HIPPI, Andalusia, Ala., is owner of Andalusia Gin Co. and has been a director of the Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association. Born in La-Grange, Ga., he moved to South Alabama in 1926.

For a number of years Hipp represented the Continental Gin Co. in South Alabama and Northwest Florida. He acquired the Andalusia Gin Co. in 1938 and is still connected with Continental in an advisory capacity in the sales department. He is a director of the Covington County Bank.

The Alabama ginner has served as president of the Andalusia Planning Commission, Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce. In 1950 he was named Man of the Year. He is now completing three years of service as president of the board of directors of the Andalusia Community Building, a center for rural-urban relations. Hipp is also chairman of the building committee of the First Baptist Church in Andalusia.

Crushers' Convention

(Continued from Page 8)

Following the convention, the newly-elected board of directors will meet at luncheon at 1 p.m. Tuesday in the Venetian Room.

• **Committees**—A number of members of the industry and wives have served on special committees for the convention.

All members of the general arrangements committee are from Houston. They are C. R. Bergstrom, Anderson, Clayton & Co., and Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., Fidelity Products Mill, co-chairmen; and E. T. Harris, retired; Edmund Pincoffs, Maurice Pincoffs Co.; Edgar L. Pearson, Edgar L. Pearson & Co.; and Nathan Segal, Nathan Segal & Co.

M. M. Feld, Lone Star Bag & Bagging Co., Houston, is chairman of the golf committee. Members are Dawson, Pearson; and W. W. Moore, Swift & Co. oil mill, Houston; Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; W. A. Logan, Lacy-Logan Co., Dallas;

Charles Orr, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; and Louis Tobian, Louis Tobian & Co., Dallas.

Members of the ladies' hospitality committee, all from Houston, are Mesdames W. L. Anderson, Dupuy Bateman, Jr.,

C. R. Bergstrom, M. D. Boggs, Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., James M. Fambrough, M. M. Feld, Benj. Feld, Lamar Fleming, Jr., E. T. Harris, J. M. Johnson, W. W. Moore, W. F. Nicholson, Charles Orr, Gordon M. Robb, and Nathan Segal.

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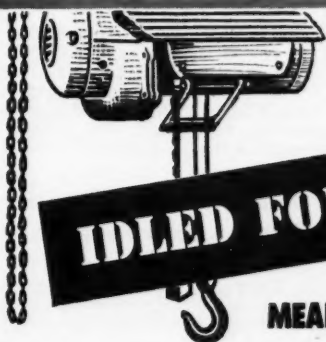
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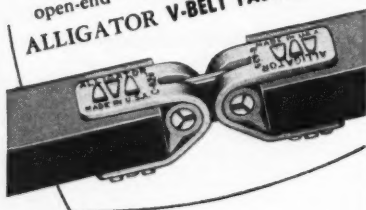
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• Gins Fire Reports Are Summarized

GIN FIRE reports sent to the National Cotton Ginners' Association in 1953-54 have been summarized and published by the Association. All fires were not reported, of course, but on the basis of those that were, matches continue as the leading single cause of fires.

The following tabulation shows causes of 1,162 fires across the Belt:

Cause of Fire	Number of Fires
Matches	348
Metal	216
Miscellaneous	204
Rocks	94
Sparks from Gin	86
Friction in Roll Box	76
Smoking	54
Choke-Up	22
Static Electricity	16
Mechanical Failure	14
Overheating in Drier	13
Grass, Weeds, Trash	12
Defective Wiring	7

Ginners were also asked to report where the fire was first detected. The following shows where 1,165 gin fires started in 1953-54:

Location	Number of Fires
Overhead Cleaners	200
Miscellaneous	180
Conveyor	133
Bale Platform	133
Separator	94
Press Box	87
Cotton House	76
Roll Box	73
Wagon or Trailer	61
Bur Extractor	49
Lint Cleaners	48
Drier	31

The national association is urging all ginners to make the red tag a symbol for fire packed or suspected fire packed bales. "Every gin," the report says, "is a potential fire hazard, and as such should be treated with the respect and caution with which an animal trainer treats his wild animals."

Widow of Joe E. Etter Dies at Sherman

Funeral services were held April 12 in Sherman, Texas, for Mrs. Lila Belle Waggener Etter, widow of the late Joe E. Etter of the Hardwicke-Etter Co. at Sherman. Mrs. Etter was 82 year old. She died at her home after a long illness.

Her husband died in 1951. Mrs. Etter's father, the late Dr. Leslie Waggener, was the first president of the University of Texas.

Survivors include a grandson, Thomas Leslie Etter, New York City; and two sisters, Mrs. H. A. Boyden, Winchester, Mass.; and Mrs. A. S. Walker, Leander, Texas.

New York Cotton Exchange Nominates Edward Wade

Edward J. Wade of Wade Brothers & Co., has been nominated for the presidency of the New York Cotton Exchange. At the same time Malcolm J. Rogers was nominated vice-president and John M. Williams was nominated treasurer. The announcement was made by William J. Jung, chairman of the nominating committee. The election will be held on June 7.

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• Cone, Texas, Ginner Receives Award

JEAN D. SMITH, ginner and farmer in Crosby County, Texas, has been named Outstanding Farmer for 1953 in his Soil Conservation Service district. Smith is the owner of two gins in the Cone community.

Smith has pioneered in using burs for cotton fertilizer. He installed in 1953 a composting plant at Cone, and in 1953 he conducted an experiment with burs on 10 acres of his cotton land.

He placed 750 pounds of burs per acre on this land at a cost of \$4 per ton. Production increased 250 pounds per acre over cotton land which did not receive the bur treatment. Smith figures that the net increase was \$50 per acre over his unfertilized acreage.

Smith has been a top cotton producer on a per-acre basis in the district. In 1953 he made 565 bales on 460 acres of land. He irrigated some of this production with water from a pit containing 90 tons of barnyard manure and 115 tons of cotton burs. On land so treated he made 1 1/4 bales per acre.

The pit is kept full at all times by water from an irrigation well. Smith plans to add a second pit this year.

Smith has adapted much of his land for most efficient irrigation and has laid over 5,000 feet of concrete irrigation pipe.

He also has a herd of cattle and has developed about 100 acres of irrigated, year-round pasture for his stock. Practices employed on his farm include stubble mulching and cover cropping.

Smith sponsored a cotton contest for 4-H and FFA boys last year, giving cash awards to top producers on five acres of cotton.

The Cone ginner is active in other civic projects, a member of the Cone Baptist Church and the Ralls Lions Club. He is the son of W. L. Smith, Ralls, who is the owner of two gins, one at Ralls and one at McCoy in Floyd County. The senior Smith is president of the Ralls Lions Club.

The conservation plaque honoring the Cone ginner was presented to him at a Lions Club meeting in Ralls last month.

Antarctic Whaling Season Ends; More Oil Expected

Seventeen factory ships and over 200 catcher boats representing seven countries engaged in the 1954 whaling operations in the Antarctic. The season ended March 18 after 15,439 blue-whale units had been caught.

It appears that production of whale oil will be somewhat larger than last year when 352,000 tons were produced, USDA says.

A blue-whale unit is equal to one of the following: one blue whale, two fin whales, 2 1/2 humpback whales or six sei whales. Thus, the actual number of whales taken during a season is far greater than the number of units listed.

Length of the season is determined by the rapidity of the catch, since a maximum catch of 15,500 units has been set by international agreement.

Countries engaging in the operation were Norway with nine factory ships, the United Kingdom with three, Japan with two, and the Soviet Union, the Netherlands and the Union of South Africa with one ship each.

Texas Fertilizer Use Down For Third Straight Year

Texas fertilizer sales dropped nine percent the last half of 1953. This is the third straight year in which sales have dropped for that period.

Dr. J. F. Fudge, state chemist, says that use of normal superphosphates has decreased most markedly. The drouth and changed Production and Marketing Administration regulations account for the tendency to use less fertilizer, he said.

Two counties in the state, Harris and Hidalgo, used more than 7,000 tons of fertilizer in the last half of 1953. Four counties, Colorado, Dallas, Jefferson, and

Wharton, topped the 4,000-ton mark. At the other extreme, there were four counties which used less than five tons apiece.

Texas Crushers' Secretary Talks Cotton on TV

Cotton was publicized April 10 over Station WBAP-TV, Fort Worth, when Jack Whetstone, Dallas, secretary of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, appeared on the program of WBAP Farm Editor W. A. (Doc) Ruhmann. Whetstone discussed the information in the publication, Cotton, the World's Greatest Crop, which was published and widely distributed by the Association.

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May 10-11

NCPA Annual Convention

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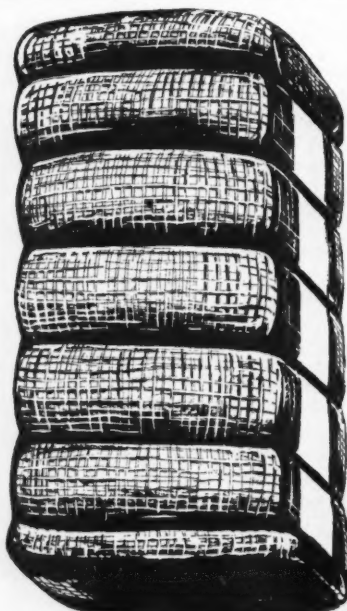
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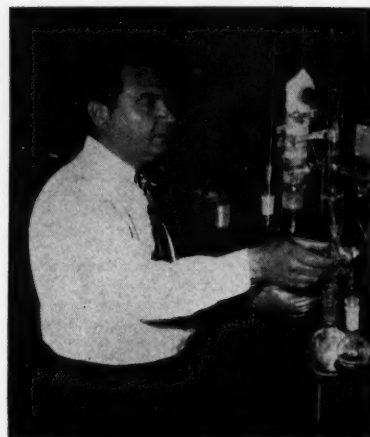
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Frampton Joins Laboratory

DR. VERNON L. FRAMPTON has joined the staff of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, as project leader on chemical investigations to extend the utilization of peanuts. This work will be part of the Laboratory's program to identify and measure the factors which contribute to quality in peanuts for food use. Doctor Frampton received a doctor's degree in biochemistry from the University of Minnesota. Before going to the Laboratory he was in charge of the Basic Cotton Research Laboratory at the University of Texas, Austin. He has also worked with the National Cotton Council and with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas, both of Austin.

Foreign Trade Missions
Touring the World

Thirty-five U.S. authorities on agricultural production and marketing left Washington April 10 and 11 for Europe, Asia and Latin America where they are making studies of foreign trade prospects. The groups will return to the U.S. late in May, USDA has announced.

The European missions, one to northern and one to southern Europe, left for London April 11. Stops include Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium; Amsterdam, Netherlands; Copenhagen, Denmark; Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; Vienna, Austria; Zurich, Switzerland; Frankfurt, Germany; Lisbon, Portugal; Madrid, Spain; Rome, Italy; Cairo, Egypt; Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey; and Athens, Greece.

In Asia the itinerary includes Karachi, Bombay and New Delhi in India; Rangoon, Burma; Bangkok, Thailand; Djakarta, Indonesia; Singapore, Malaya; Manila, Philippines; Hong Kong, China; and Tokyo, Japan.

In the Latin Americas stops were scheduled for Mexico City, Mexico; Panama City, Panama; Bogota, Colombia; Lima, Peru; Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Caracas, Venezuela; and Havana, Cuba.

Among the leaders making the trip are Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, National Cotton Council; Robert R. Coker, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S.C.; and George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, American Soybean Association.

CALENDAR							
Conventions - Meetings - Events							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• May 12, 19, 25, 26—Southeastern Gin Operators' Schools. Continental Gin Co. School, May 12, Lyons, Ga. Murray Co. of Texas School, May 19, Atlanta. Lummus Cotton Gin Co. School, May 25, Columbus, Ga. Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. School, May 26, Columbus, Ga.

• May 24-25 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.

• May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4-5—American Cotton Congress sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, general chairman.

• June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 7-8—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. For information write Carl Meriwether, P. O. Box 232, Las Cruces, president.

• June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association - South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.

• June 13-14-15 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association sixtieth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 22-23 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Bentley Hotel, Alexandria, La. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., executive vice-president.

• June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.

• July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical

engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• July 28-29-30—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Little Rock, Ark. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

• Aug. 30—National Soybean Processors' Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. R. G. Houghtlin, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4, president.

• Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2—American Soybean Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

• Dec. 2-3—Eighth Annual Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

Total Peanut Harvest Reaches New Peak

The world's peanut crop in 1953 is believed to be the largest ever harvested, says USDA. Total output is set at 11.9 million short tons of unshelled nuts.

The 1953 figure is 16 percent over the 1952 total and 26 percent over the prewar average.

India usually produces about one-third of the world supply of peanuts, and output there in 1953 was 28 percent above the prewar average, totaling 4.2 million tons.

The U.S. harvested 787,125 tons, a 15 percent increase over the 1952 crop, but about one-third less than the record crop of 1948.

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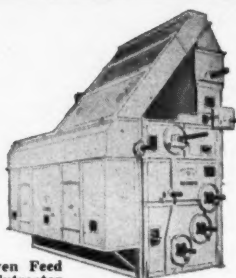
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• Merchandising Clinic Planned in Austin

THE SEVENTH annual Cotton Merchandising Clinic will be held in Austin, Texas, May 14-15. The clinic is sponsored by the Cotton Research Committee of Texas and the University of Texas.

Plans for the meeting have been announced by Joel F. Hembree, Cotton Economic Research. Sessions will be held at the Driskill Hotel.

Program details follow:

May 14, Morning—Survey of developments in cotton fiber testing and utilization, Otto Goedecke, Otto Goedecke, Inc., Hallettsville, Texas; provisions of a contract for trading in fiber properties, A. B. Cox, the University of Texas; economics of fiber testing, Ira J. Yocom, U.S. Testing Co., Memphis; and inter-laboratory calibration program, Charles B. Crandall, Cotton Economic Research, the University of Texas.

May 14, Afternoon—The influence of environment on the physical properties of cotton, T. H. Hopper, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; effect of irrigation on fiber properties, P. J. Lyerly, Texas Experiment Station, Ysleta; and processing fine fibered cotton, Jack D. Towery, Cotton Research, Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

May 15, Morning—Cotton fiber testing by the Japanese cotton trade, Burt Johnson, National Cotton Council, Memphis; processing results for cotton ginned under specified conditions, Tom Knowles, Burlington Mills, Cramerton, N.C.; and the cottons of Pakistan and India and their characteristics, Abdus Sattar, Lyallpur, Pakistan.

USDA Offers To Sell Cottonseed Meal

The New Orleans commodity office of Commodity Stabilization Service is offering 36 and 41 percent protein cottonseed meal and cottonseed slab cake held in storage for sale, F. P. Biggs, director, announced April 12. Details as to locations, quantities and protein content are shown in a catalog covering about 27,298 tons. This list will be supplemented periodically.

No meal or slab cake will be sold for less than (1) the market price as determined by CCC or (2) the CCC support price as provided in 1953 Cottonseed Bulletin 3, Revision 1, as amended. Support prices by areas follow: Southeastern states, \$56.50 per ton; Valley, \$54.50 per ton; Texas-Oklahoma, \$54.50 per ton; Arizona-New Mexico, \$53.50 per ton; California, \$53.50 per ton. The sales will all be bulk basis and the higher of the two figures will be paid. Cost of sacks is to be added.

This meal and slab cake was acquired under 1953 price support operations, Biggs said. Prospective buyers may obtain full details of the offer from the New Orleans commodity office, USDA, 120 Marais Street.



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Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners Set Dates

The Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association will hold its annual convention June 22-23 at the Bentley Hotel, Alexandria, La. The dates and place were announced after a recent directors meeting in Vicksburg, according to Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., executive vice-president of the Association.

• Lone Prairie Selling In Two-Inch Lots

THE MOST expensive land in the world went on sale recently when one acre of the Lazy C Ranch near Sugarland, Texas, was put on the market at a total price of \$2,352,240. The acre is being offered to the public in 3,136,320 individual tracts of two-square inches each. Selling price per tract is 75 cents.

The Lazy C Ranch is owned by Ben Jack Cage, Texas industrialist. Cage says that he knows the nation's high regard for Texas and the inability of the average person to enjoy the pleasures of owning a piece of it.

Purchasers receive a bona fide standard general warranty deed. The 75-cent price is low enough to permit everyone to enjoy the thrill of Texas land ownership, including bragging privileges. Purchasers are not allowed to occupy their two-square inches of property or remove it from the ranch—and mineral rights are retained by the Lazy C.

An original issue of 100,000 deeds has been placed on sale in retail outlets in major cities of the U.S. and subsequent issues for smaller cities have been planned.

MCPA Has Annual Meeting April 22 in Sikeston

U.S. Senator Albert Gore, Carthage, Tenn., was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association in Sikeston, April 22.

Others scheduled to speak at the MCPA meeting included U.S. Representative Bob Poage, Waco, Texas; Dr. J. H. Longwell, dean of the Missouri College of Agriculture; Dr. A. C. Magill, state representative from Cape Girardeau County; Dr. D. M. Whitt and Dr. George Smith of the soils department of the University of Missouri; Bob Price, National Cotton Council; Dr. J. Winston Neely, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S.C.; and A. L. Story, former MCPA president.

J. W. Simmons, Jr., Named On Texas Crushers' Board

J. W. Simmons, Jr., Dallas, Simmons Cotton Oil Mills, has been unanimously elected to the board of directors of the Texas cottonseed Crushers' Association to serve until the next regular meeting of the Association.

Secretary Jack Whetstone, Dallas, announced that the board of directors elected Simmons to fill the vacancy created by the passing of G. A. Simmons of Lubbock on March 22.

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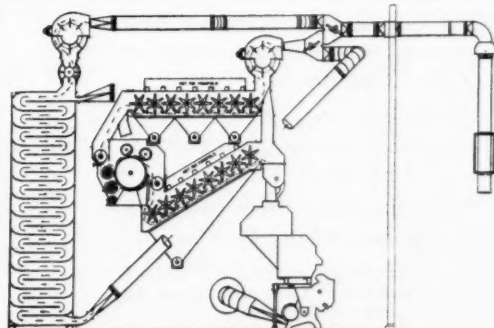
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laugh it off

For 30 years the two old bachelors, one of them illiterate, had been partners on the little farm in Vermont. Today Nathaniel, returning from the village with the usual minimum supply of groceries, said, "I had to spend an extra nickel, Abner, to buy me a new lead pencil."

"Always expenses," Abner said, taking from his pocket the grimy stub of a pencil. "I've carried this one for 20 years."

"I know," his partner answered, "but it makes a heap of difference—having to write out Nathaniel J. Allenbaugh, or just signin' a cross like you do."

Upbraiding his teenage daughter for her slovenly appearance, a father started in on a tirade about the faults of modern day children.

"Why look at your hair," he snorted, "it looks like a mop."

"What's a mop?" interrupted the girl.

Passersby grinned at the newsboy, the sleeping kittens and the painstakingly lettered sign, "Two kittens, \$25,000 each." Next day the kittens were gone.

"Don't tell me you got that price for the kittens," a regular customer remarked.

"Sure did," the newsie replied, "I traded 'em for a \$50,000 pup."

Some people are like blotters. They soak it all in, but get it all backwards.

A friend of ours and her four-year-old brother were visiting at grandfather's farm. While sight-seeing in the country, little Bill said, "Gee, you must be rich out here." He pointed to a lightning rod on top of the barn and gasped. "Even the cows have TV sets!"

Little sister was entertaining the visitors until her mother was ready. One of the ladies remarked to the other with a significant look, "Not very p-r-e-t-t-y."

"No," answered the child, "but awfully s-m-a-r-t."

Not all "honest" cowhands were narrow-minded on the subject of horse-stealing. One stranger rode into Tombstone long ago and put his horse up at the OK Corral. The horse was a splendid animal, and its rider told an admirer that he would sell it cheap. The transaction was made, and when the new owner had paid his money he asked, "How about the title?"

"Wal," the cowboy said, "the title is good enough as long as you go west. But don't take it east. It ain't so good in that direction."

A millionaire, interrogating his prospective son-in-law, demanded:

"Would you love my daughter just as much if she were poor?"

"Absolutely," answered the suitor.

"Well, you're out," decreed the father. "I don't want any fools in this family."

"The Coal Retailers' dinner is next week," said Mrs. Jones. "What color dress are you going to wear?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Smith, "we are supposed to wear something to match our husbands' hair, so I'm going to wear black. What will you wear?"

"Gracious me!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, "I don't think I'll go."

Greetings

We, of America, have a magnificent heritage. In the frantic schedule of modern-day existence, do we ever tarry to give serious thought to that great heritage?

Are we genuinely and humbly grateful to that great host of courageous souls who, before us, made such terrific sacrifices in order that we might today possess the blessings and fruits of their labors?

America, in its beginning, was not the product of minds and men who sought the easy way, or who depended upon others to shoulder and solve the responsibilities and difficulties encountered in life.

America was born in the hearts and souls of men who relied upon their own resources and abilities. They had faith in their God. They had purpose. They dared to design and chart the courses of their own lives. They had the stamina and courage to blaze new trails, pushing back, in spite of extreme difficulties, the frontiers of a new land in order that more fruitful opportunities might be had for posterity.

With confidence in themselves, and a supreme conviction in their purposes, our forebears indeed bequeathed unto us a heritage that we should ever revere and constantly strive to preserve.

Let us today accept our responsibilities for contributing likewise to oncoming generations, as did those who have gone before us.

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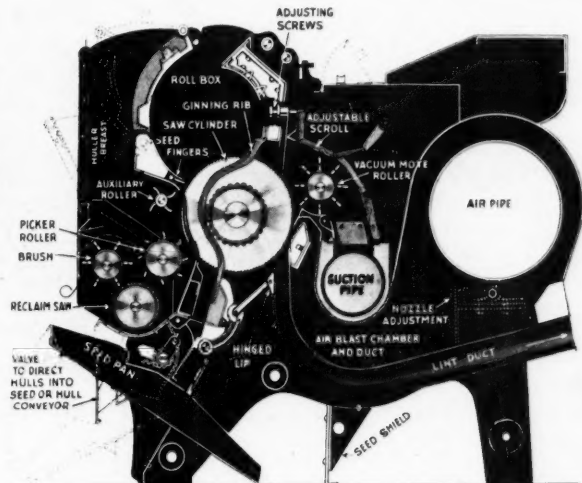
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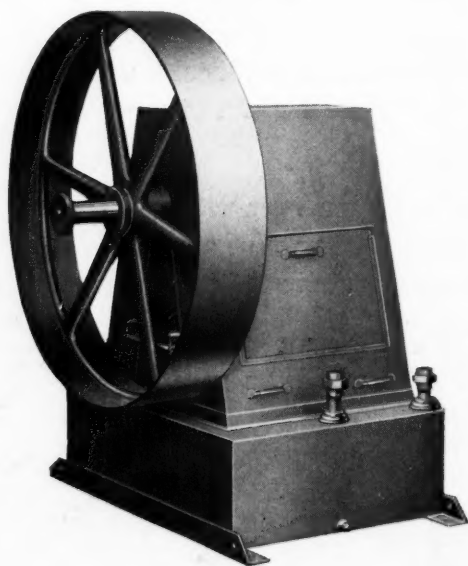
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